The Bombay Gazette

10,371—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882. [With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th "
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th "
L. NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th "
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th "
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines with food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines with food.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R 80
" .. II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
" .. II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	About	21st June.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	"	5th July.
MERION HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	"	22nd July.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	"	15th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	"	13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	"	27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	"	14th Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	"	28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	"	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	"	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers eaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, [illegible] &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPIT[illegible]
UNITED STATES CONSULATE, [illegible]

I AM directed to give public in[illegible]formation as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a[illegible] in the District of Columbia, to be kno[illegible] National Hospital Garf[illegible] Memorial Hospital. The h[illegible]wn for ever as the all [illegible]ding its aid and ministra[illegible]spital to be open to clas[illegible] caste, creed or color. [illegible]tions without regard to It[illegible] thought that the pro[illegible]posed memorial cannot but commend itself to the att[illegible] [illegible]porarily abroad, b[illegible]ention, not only of Americans nationality, who abhor[illegible] of all persons of whatever their respect fo[illegible] assassination, and wish to show I am dire[illegible] the[illegible]use of law and order.

authorised [illegible] to make known the fact that I am object in [illegible] receive and forward contributions for the of the Un[illegible]tion to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer Treasurer [illegible] States, who has consented to act as man and [illegible] the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman of the [illegible] the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman thro[illegible] Executive Committee composed of eminent men the [illegible]ghout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on MONDAY, 5th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th June, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th, June 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1882. Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Co nies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms, Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. quarts ....Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints .... " 4-2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"**I**T is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts..............Cash Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints... " 5-0
Do. Pints.............. " 3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins.	each	1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian	"	0 11
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	"	0 10
Groats, do. do. do. do.	"	0 10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size	"	0 12
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, in packets	"	0 7
Do. do. do. tins	"	0 9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 4
Hard's Infant's Food	per packet	0 10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut	per oz.	0 14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's.	per tin	0 10
Do. do. do. do.	per doz.	6 12
Maccaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each	1 8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids	"	0 14
Do. do. do. large size	"	1 8
Nestle's Milk Food	"	1 2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins	"	0 8
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	"	0 8
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tins	"	2 4
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	"	0 8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	"	0 10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins	"	1 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE,
by kind permission of
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3,
TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce that Mr. ABELL has kindly placed at their services his STAR VARIETY TROUPE.

MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
THE CELEBRATED BARITONE,
has consented to sing some of his Songs and Ballad

"CHIN-CHIN!"
by the celebrated celestial vocalist CHING FAOW.

THE VOLUNTEER BAND
will perform a choice selection during the evening for
DANCING ON THE PLATFORM.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.

Over 70 beautiful subjects from the hands of some of the most celebrated artists will be exhibited on this occasion only.

Catalogues will be published.

A GRAND AND ARTISTICALLY PAINTED TRYITONICON
MOVING PANORAMA,
Illustrating Bombay from its earliest period to the present time.

A HANDSOME DOUBLE CASED GOLD WATCH
will be given as a PRIZE to the author of the BEST, and a BEAUTIFUL ALBUM to the author of the WORST ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.

Competitors to send in their compositions by FRIDAY, June 2nd, marked "Conundrum," with their initials, name, or *nom de plume*, to care of SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where the prizes may be seen.

THE "D" COMPANY
MINSTRELS
have kindly consented to appear.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.
ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.

GRAND ILLUMINATIONS
will be arranged on a scale superior to anything hitherto attempted, and a magnificent PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY will conclude the evening's amusements.

The Refreshment arrangements will be under the able direction of Mr. PEARSE.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

A bountiful supply of Chairs will be provided without extra charge.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Capt. A. W. PROUDFOOT. Capt. W. TENNENT.
Quarter-master A. F. SOUNDY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.
THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
WILL PERFORM
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 3RD JUNE, 1882.
For the first and last time an entirely new Histrionic Opera, entitled,
MAHMOODSHAH OF GHIZNEE.

THACKER & Co., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from June 2 to 12, both days inclusive.

N. RANDLE,
Secretary & Manager.

RYDALL HALL ARRIVED 2ND JUNE.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1882.

THE PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENT, Rs. 11, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 6-12, Rs. 5-8, and Rs. 5 each.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE following to arrive by the next mail :—

ILL. LONDON NEWS, special number containing the marriage of Prince Leopold ... ... Re. 1 0
GRAPHIC, ditto ditto ... Re. 1 0

Orders now registered by
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS
TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment

FOR
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,
Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS & NEWS AGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
POONA.—East-street.
BOMBAY.—Medows-street, Fort.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT to CUT and CARRY GRASS in Forest limits of the North Thana district.

Below is given in a tabular form the acres, survey Numbers, and villages in the different ranges in which the right can be exercised.

No.	Range.	Villages.	Sur. Nos.	Acres.
1	Dhanu	81	86	61765
2	Oombergaon	8	11	4747
3	Mahim	38	51	18892
4	Bassein	32	36	28170
5	Salsette	21	41	11891
6	Bhivandy	37	55	14269
7	Shahpur	52	95	11677
8	Warra	21	29	7919
9	Mokhada	45	62	33782
10	Kinawli	28	54	11366

Conditions may be learned on applying to the undersigned, the sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, the Range Executives, or the mamlutdars of Talukas who also have printed lists giving details of villages nos. and acres.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock p.m. (official time) of the 5th July, 1882, at Bandora, where tenders will be opened before any tenderers who may be present.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders must be for whole ranges or for the whole district, and must state a lump sum.

G. K. BETHAM,
District Forest Officer, North Thana.
Camp Wassind, 1st June, 1882.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of ARTHUR HENRY HUGHES, M.D., a Surgeon-Major in the Indian Medical Service, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 24th day of April, 1882, and PROBATE of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 30th day of May, 1882, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JOHN PINKERTON and WELLINGTON GREY, of Bombay, European Inhabitants, the executors in India, are required to send to the said John Pinkerton and Wellington Grey as such Executors at the office of their undersigned Solicitors, at No. 26, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before MONDAY, the third day of July, 1882, as after that date the said John Pinkerton and Wellington Grey as such Executors will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to Louisa Rosalind Hughes, the widow of the said deceased and sole Legatee of his estate in India, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 1st day of June, 1882.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Executors' Solicitors.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUTTON'S

HOME-GROWN

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Just imported Overland in fancy air-tight tin cases.

THESE have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A tin containing twelve packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing eighteen packets, including the following varieties :—

Portulaca.	Linum.	Zinnia.
Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Pansy.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 5-8.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin containing twenty-four packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Celery.	Mustard.
Beet.	Cauliflower.	Onion.
Broccoli.	Cress.	Parsley.
Cabbage.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Cucumber.	Lettuce.	Radish, 2 sorts.

Turnip, &c., &c.
Cash Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing forty packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans, French.	Celery.	Parsley.
Beet.	Cress.	Peas, 4 sorts.
Borecole or Kale.	Cucumber.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Broccoli, 2 sorts.	Kohl Rabi.	Spinach.
Cabbage, 2 sorts.	Leek.	Turnip, 2 sorts.
Cabbage, Savoy.	Luttuce, 2 sorts.	Vegetable Marrow.
Carrot, 3 sorts.	Mustard.	&c., &c., &c.
Cauliflower.	Onion, 2 sorts.	

Cash Rs. 7-8.

An assortment of the most useful
GARDEN TOOLS.
For use in the Flower or Kitchen Garden.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.
Society, 29th April, 1882, *page* 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

THE

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)

CORNER OF FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS,
FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—8, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE MADE DIRECT TO
W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.
The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY Address : Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address : 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address : 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address : Beau Parc, Upper Mall.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—Loose balance wheel, nickle plated or richly pearled, triple action, not allowing the machine to work on wrong side ; innumerable improvements. 2 Church-gate-street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—A bungalow to accommodate a married couple or two bachelors, and a small bungalow for a bachelor, will be available from 1st June.

NOTICE.—FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL will RE-OPEN (D. V.) on MONDAY next, the 5th instant.

WANTED, experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to TREACHER & Co., Ld. Byculla.

COPYING CLERK WANTED, good and fast writer. State salary expected. Apply to "L. Y.", *Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.—Letters, Parcels, and Telegrams for E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., should be addressed to Rugby Hotel, Matheran, up to the morning of Wednesday, the 7th inst.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab riding Horse, age 5 years, height over 14-1, certified sound. Apply to M. S. Mulafeeroz, care of M. H. MAJOO and Co., Church-gate-street.

LOST between Watson's and Colaba Hotels this morning a gold Signet Ring, pink stone, with a crest engraved. Whoever brings to X. Z., Thacker & Co., will be rewarded.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS, very best Twilled Silk, warranted to wear well, Dark Brown and Green. Rs. 13-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, best Twilled Silk, with natural sticks, Dark Brown and Green. Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S best Alpacca Umbrellas. Rs. 6-8 and 7-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' FELT HATS, latest shapes, Navy Blue, Black, and Brown splendid Hats for the Rains. Rs. 10-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—Just received a large supply, selling at very low prices.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL, in its two departments, RE-OPENS on MONDAY, June 5th. Boys in the new building on the Esplanade, Girls at the old High Court.

FOR SALE, Griffin's Sparkling PALE ALE. A small shipment has just arrived per s. s. Lamperts. Rs. 6 per dozen quarts and Rs. 4 per dozen pints. Apply to Ruttonjee Bomonjee & Co., 1, Forbes-street, Fort.

AN elegant English Barouche PHAETON, very light and newly lined, &c., pole, bar, and leather monsoon fittings complete, together with country-bred Bay Horse, 5 years, sound ; harness, lamps, &c., Rs. 500. Apply to "E. R.," *Bombay Gazette.*

A GENTLEMAN with considerable commercial experience leaving India early in July for the Australian and New Zealand Colonies and thence to the States of America, is open to an engagement to represent Firms here desirous of forming a connection with those countries. The highest references given. Address "ANTIPODES," Post Office, Allahabad, N.-W. P.

FOR SALE, COURVOISIER'S BRANDY. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

FELT HATS ! FELT HATS ! FELT HATS ! —A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

JUST arrived Inverness Capes at Rs. 25, thick, black, and white waterproof suits used by Railway Companies, at Rs. 12. Railway carriage free for cash. Essubjee Adumjee, Meadows-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY [illegible] with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FIRE-BRICKS & CLAY.—Just landed ex s. s. ClanLamont, Fire Bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½" Rs. 8-8 per 100 ; side and end Arch and Scones, Rs. 9 per 100 ; Fire-clay in casks, Rs. 2 per cwt.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

FOR SALE, Lee & Son's celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT, 448 lbs. net in each cask, only Rs. 9-12 per cask. Casks sewn in canvas and dammered to prevent waste in transit, 8 annas extra.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

SELLING OFF.—Owing to retirement of some partners, Hurgovun Vanmalli and Co., Esplanade Cross-road, will sell from this day to 15th instant, at COST PRICE without reserve, their varied assortment of millinery, &c., &c. Ladies are invited to avail themselves of this fine opportunity. Good bargains may be secured.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BEST TIFFINS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, &c., &c., are to be had at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

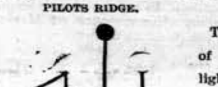
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

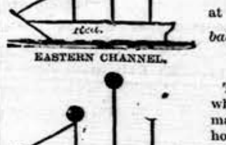
(No. 18.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
HOOGHLY RIVER APPROACHES.
ALTERATION OF COLOUR AND DISTINGUISHING MARKS OF LIGHT-VESSELS.

THE Port Commissioners, Calcutta, have notified that from the 1st November, 1882, the whole of the light-vessels marking the approaches to the Hooghly river will be painted *Red*, and that the following distinguishing marks will be displayed at the mast heads :—



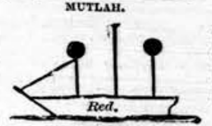
PILOTS RIDGE.

The Pilots' Ridge light-vessel which now carries at the main a Black ball with white horizontal band, will display a *Black ball at the Foremast head.*



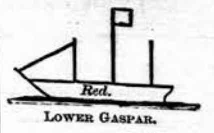
EASTERN CHANNEL.

The distinguishing mark of the Eastern Channel light-vessel will remain as at present, *i. e.*, a *Black ball at the Mainmast head.*



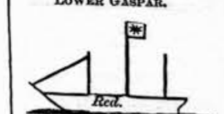
MUTLAH.

The Mutlah light-vessel, which now carries at the main a Red ball with white horizontal band, will display a *Black ball at both Fore and Mainmast heads.*



INTERMEDIATE.

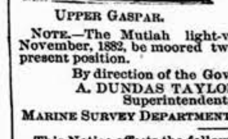
The "Intermediate" light-vessel, which now carries a double triangle at the main, will display a *Black ball at the For and Mizenmast heads.*



LOWER GASPAR.

The distinguishing marks for the Gaspar light-vessels will remain as at present, *i. e.*,

The Lower Gaspar, a *White flag at the main.*



UPPER GASPAR.

The Upper Gaspar, a *White flag with Red star.*

NOTE.—The Mutlah light-vessel will, from the 1st November, 1882, be moored two miles due South of its present position.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 29th April, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 814, 829, and 70.
" " Light List for 1882.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 115, 115*a*, 1172, 15*c*, and 103*a*.
" " Light List for 1882 ;
also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pp. 471 to 477.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Barrister's Chambers, very near the High Court. Rent Rs. 25 only. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, three BUNGALOWS in Lower Colaba. Rent Rs. 75, 60, and 55 only. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. R.

GRAIN AND COMMON SEEDS RATE.
DELHI AND AGRA TO BOMBAY.

ON and after June 1st and until further notice, but for 3 months certain, the grain and common seeds rate, Delhi to Bombay, will be 13 annas 6 pies per maund and Agra to Bombay 12 annas 6 pies.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

COGSWELL.

THE RELATIVES of Mr. JAMES COGSWELL, late of the City of Bath, England, deceased, are REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE with Messrs. GILL and BUSH, Solicitors, 3, Miles's Buildings, Bath, England.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with waggons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, "Limited."

NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees ninety per share) declared at the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be PAID to shareholders on and after the 3rd June, 1882, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 19th May, 1882.

THE AUSTRALIAN GLACE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THIS so-called new Glace System PRESERVES the Photographs, and PREVENTS them from fading or turning into yellow spots. Great pains will be taken to ensure a Life-like Portrait, and of a lasting quality, finished in all the latest styles of the Art. We guarantee to take Photographs equally well in Dull or Rainy Weather as in the Bright Sunshine. B. S. POCHEE AND SON, No. 7, Military Square Lane, Fort.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretary.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT ALL THE ROYAL PALACES.

THIS delicious Liqueur, made from the FINEST KENT MORELLAS is now an established favourite, and it is in general use throughout the Presidency.

In pints.............each Re. 1-8.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

LOTTERY.

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each ; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be [illegible] and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money [illegible]. No agents to be employed.

The [illegible]sion of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

R. H. JAMES,
Lottery Secretary, Bangalore, Mysore.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's specifications in square logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depô., Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing from 1st September next.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for teak timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay, up to one p. m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 7th June instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper.

Rupees 5,000 will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 15th May, 1882.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to [illegible] miles of the steamer station of Th[illegible] on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in [illegible] ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one, third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government ; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D. ; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve ;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet ;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream ;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

THERE can be no doubt now that the monsoon has fairly set in, and it only remains to be seen how it progresses. In the meantime business of all kinds is pretty well at a stand-still.

From home the telegrams generally show little change. Consols in London are ⅛ higher, and Four per cent. Rupee Paper 1-16 up. The Bank of England return for the week shows a decline in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities of 3 per cent., but this is evidently owing to the increase in discounts usual at the beginning of the month.

Bar Silver is quoted 1-16d. higher at 52¼, but the shipments to this side are liberal: £110,000, in addition to £60,000 in gold.

In the general Produce Markets there is no special change.

Cotton in Liverpool is steady at previous prices, the day's sales yesterday being estimated at 12,000 bales, with the comparatively full proportion of 2,000 Surats. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands are unaltered at 12 1-16 cents, but September shipment is quoted at 11·93 cents, per lb. The receipts for the six days are as follows:—

1882.	1881.	1880.
11,000	26,000	19,000

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened at yesterday's closing level, but in the course of the day the buyer of private bills at the lowest rate advanced his figures 1-32d., and although Bank paper is no higher, the market to this extent is steadier. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·14	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight ⅝ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, a shade steadier at Rs. 101¾ for Fours and Rs. 108¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The demand for spinning and weaving shares is active owing to a distinct improvement in the demand for local yarn; and in Coorla there is an advance of Rs. 120, whilst other companies are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 better. Press shares are firm but unchanged. Banks unaltered.

COTTON to-day has been quite a blank so far as business is concerned, the state of the weather interrupting shipments, whilst dealers moreover are occupied in storing their stocks.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS are dull and depressed, and relets are offered at almost any price. For Liverpool by Canal 25s. may be called the nominal quotation, and other ports are in almost a similar position. By Cape 40s. is the rate for wood and 45s. for iron ships.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are a trifle firmer on the strength of the monsoon having opened, and should the rains continue favourable for another week or so, we may look for a better state of things.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	805
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	[illegible]	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	225
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	530
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	765
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	825
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	990
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	570
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,015
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	[illegible]	69
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	1,000
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	30	940
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 [illegible]	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,305
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	940
Oriental	4,000	625	62	Rs. 55	655
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	50	940
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 3	Rs. 40	610
Victoria Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	915
Western India S. & W. Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	R. 4	910

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	[illegible]	50	900
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p. ct.	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	580
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	480
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	510
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	57 1,0.0
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,175
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	545
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	350
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 15	222½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	00	all	50	645

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mayo, 872 tons, Captain L. J. Hughes, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain Lewis Jones, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Compta (31st May), via Carwar, with a cargo of cotton, and 40 deck passengers.

THE ship Lucile, 1,429 tons, Captain W. E. Turner, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (22nd Feb.), brought a cargo of 2,156 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Bell.

THE ship Lady Dufferin, 997 tons, Captain A. Mackenzie, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (11th Jan.) brought a cargo of 1,541 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,757 tons, Captain J. Shaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (7th May) with a general cargo and the following passengers. Captain and Mrs. McPherson, Miss Ward, Col. Clifford, Mr. Burton, and Mr. F. P. Roeffior.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Rohilla, 2,251 tons, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Australia, &c., with Australian mail, and the following passengers:— From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Adam, Miss Adams, and Captain and Mrs. Anderson. Mr. Griffin, Mr. M. W. Price, Mr. H. C. Holmes, and Mr. Alexander. From Melbourne to London.—M . and Mrs. McKay. Mr. and Mrs. Fidlay, and Mr. J. R. Wilson. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. T. Kelly, Lieut F. Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. Lidbetter, son and daughter. From Shanghai to Bombay.—Mr. S. S. David, and Mr. Abdoolally. From Galle to Bombay.—Lieut. Lushington, Mr. W. Lang, and Dr. Rogers. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. Mahamedally and seven deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's steamer Khedive, 2,123 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for China, &c., with the China Mail, and a cargo of 699½ chests opium and general, and the following passengers— For Sydney.—Mr. M. Merivale, Mr. J. Symons, Mr. H. Roberts, and Dr. A. Lang. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. W. Alexander, Mr. C. Hicks, and two children, Miss L. Prendergast, and Miss H. Prendergast. For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Bremen. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Drummond and infant, and Mr. J. Hardie. For Calcutta. —Mr. Casella.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
1	Arago (s)	Jones	Compta, May 31.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	Sydney, May 3.
2	Rydall Hall (s)	Shaw	Liverpool, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Clan Maclean (s)	McAllister	Liverpool.
	Alvah (s)	Smith	Marseilles.
	Calcutta (s)	Calder	Kurrachee, &c.
	Aglaja (s)	Crillanovich	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer May, Hughes, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Khedive, Tomlin, to China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, Raffin, Carwar, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Agra, to London via Kurrachee.
Steamer Patna, to London via Kurrachee.
Rohilla, to London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
28	Adjutant (s)	Ferguson	London, April 18.
	West Ridge	Arthurson	Liverpool, Feb. 6.
	Mabel	Wright	London, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURE.

May 28.—Steamer Dacca.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May			
31	Dacca (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Malda (s)	......	Bombay and S. P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia (s)—26 cases whiskey; Bombay Club; 35 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchmornish (s)—280 boxes window-glass and 79 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein; 342 boxes window-glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

FROM LONDON.

Lampets (s)—31 casks beer, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 14 cases whiskey, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar and Sons; 101 cases whiskey, DhunjeebhoyCowasjee; 30 bales straw boards, Abdoolhoosein Essoofbhoy; 25 drums linseed oil, 10 drums turpentine and 2 casks paint, Tyebally Moola Tazkhant

Britannia (s)—4 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Khedive (s)—10 cases brandy, Pestonjee and Co; 25 drums linseed oil, 15 drums turpentine, and 5 cases color, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 100 kegs paint, Jewabhoy Heptoola.

Galatia (s)—10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

France (s)—12 cases port and 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Rega (s)—10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Uppingham (s)—1 hogshead cognac and 6 cases old tom, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Clan Maclean (s)—140 kegs paint, Abdoolhossein Tyebjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kenyon—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

President Garfield (s)—212 cwts sandalwood and 25 cwts chillies, Vunmalee Jahaver; 2,994 cwts myrabolams, Pragjee Nuthoo; 27 bales cotton, Brenl and Co; 937 cwts rapeseed, Khattow Veerjee.

Tuscany (s)—16 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 100 bales cotton, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.

Britannia (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Razubally Allyruza; 1,200 cwts wheat, Soonderdass Dossa; 176 cwts wheat and 54 cwts jowar, Govindjee Madhowjee.

Alexander Yeats—50 bales cotton, Brenl and Co; 92 bales hemp, 136 cwts myrabolams and 117 cwts gall, Dewsee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Laleham (s)—200 bales cotton and 1,275 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 10 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy.

Linhope (s)—160 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Amerchund.

FOR HAVRE.

Catanian (s)—300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, F. Sauquet and Co.

Lescard (s)—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Joseph Arbib (s)—675 cwts myrabolams, L. Singer and Co.

Kashgar (s)—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Lovaine (s)—150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lovaine (s)—303 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ramleh (s)—3 bales silk, Ralli Brothers.

Crane (s)—612½ cwts mowdaseed and 598 cwts wheat, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive (s)—1½ cwts Cambaystone, S. N. Taliti and Co; 175 cwts onions, Husson Babun; 22 chests opium, Rugganath Juggonath; 4 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungalchund; 17½ chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 6½ chests opium, Mamraj Rambux; 93 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1½ chests opium, Hazarimull Surdarmull; 11½ chests opium Tarachund Luchmenaron; 24 chests opium, Rugganath Juggonath.

Avoca (s)—110 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurmookroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive (s)—32 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co; 11½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium Goolabrai Mungalchund; 10 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 3 chests opium, Venichund Joitadass; 3 chests opium, Nopechund Tansookrai; 24 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 32 chests opium, S. A. Nathan and Co; 8½ chests opium, Goolraj Juggonath; 37 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 13 chests opium, Rampertab Hurbilas; 47 chests opium, Pertabchund Hunmuntram; 130 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Britannia (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adrendeck (s)—4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Marathon—200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1ST MAY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·657
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind*	SSE, ESE, S, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	658
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
,, ,, ,, year	0·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 2nd June	0·53

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Anderson, Capt., Poona Horse, from leave, from New Zealand.

Wyllie, Lieut., 9th Madras N. I., from leave, from Melbourne.

Lushington, Lieut., Dorsetshire, from leave, from Ceylon.

JUNE 2.

Graham, Capt., Middlesex, on duty, from Rangoon.

Macbay, Capt., 20th Bombay N.I., from leave, from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Mardell, Lieut., Shropshire, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Street, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.

Davies, Lieut., Yorkshire, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Wyllie, Lieut., 9th Madras N. I., from leave, to Secunderabad.

Coussmaker, Major, 19th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Malegaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 3.

1. Members who have not yet returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once, they being urgently required for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer on the 5th instant.

2. Captain M. R. Wyer having been granted six months leave to England, Lieut. G. W. Roughton will assume command of E Company until further orders.

3. Volunteer Lovegrove having resigned in consequence of leaving Bombay is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 30.)

Mr. C. H. Mounsey, Actg. Sp. Assist. Agent, Ganjam, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 15th July 1882, under Section 73 of the Civil Leave Code.

Major J. S. Blaxland, Offg. Supdt. of Police, North Arcot, subsidiary leave for eight days, under Section 63 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. A., Davies, Barrister-at-law, to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge, South Canara, during the employment of Mr. Best on other duty, or until further orders.

Surg. L. Beech, to Act as Supdt., of Jails, Rajahmundry, without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Major Pickance, or until further orders.

Major J. W. Pickance, Madras S. C., to be Supdt. of the Centl. and Dist. Jails at Rajahmundry, vice Lieut.-Col. John McDonald Smith appointed to the Military Pension Dept.

Mr. W. B., Henderson, to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Salem, during the absence of Mr. O. R. Jones on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Nakkala Govindarajulu Nayudu Garu, Actg. Sarishtadar of the Taluk of Tanuku, Godavar Dist.

The Right Hon. the Govr. has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Mackenzie to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations, vice the Hon. P. Macfadyen resigned.

The Rev. D. G. Clarks, B. A., to act as Chaplain of St. Thomas Mount with Palavaram during the absence of the Rev. H. P. James on privilege leave.

Mr. J. H. Cook, Second Asst. Supdt., Madras Survey, to act as First Asst. Supdt., Madras Survey, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. A. O'H. Clay on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. W. B. DeWinton, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is granted two years' furlough on medical certificate, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 24th May 1882.

Mr. W. E. Wright, Registrar of Madras, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 6th May 1882.

Mr. M. G. A. Worsop, privilege leave of absence for three months' has been granted to Mr. M. G. A. Worsop, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Nellore Dist.

The following posting is ordered:

Mr. W. A. Beeson, Asst. Inspr. 2nd Grade from Surla Circle to Calingapatam Circle.

Mr. P. W. N. Farrer, Inspr. 2nd Grade from Calingapatam Circle to Surla Circle.

Mr. W. Evas, Sub-Asst. of the Nilgiri Detachment, Madras Survey has been granted private affairs, leave of absence for two months.

Mr. J. Thompson, Sub-Asst. of No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted sick leave of absence for three months.

Capt. J. H. S. Branson, the "Duke's Own" Vol. Artillery, to be Major Comdt. of the Battery, vice the Hon. Lieut. Col. Coleman, resigned.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept:—

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Major F. S. Fitzpatrick, S. C., Wing Comdr., 30th Regt. N. I., arrived at Bombay on the 23rd May 1882.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 27.

With the sanction of Govt., H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following Offg. appointments in the Qr.-mr. Genl's. Dept:—

Major H. S. Brownrigg, Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., to officiate as Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., with effect from 1st April 1882, vice Lieut. Col. Kinloch, proceeded on general leave.

Major A. Gaselee, Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., to officiate as Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., with effect from 21st April, 1882, vice Major King-Harman, whose tour of staff service has expired.

Lieut. Col. B. A. Combe, Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl. to Offg. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl. with effect from 10th April 1882, vice Major R. McG. Stewart, appointed to officiate as Depy. Qr.-mr. Genl.

Capt. C. J. R. Fulford, Bl. S. C., (since deceased) to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl. with effect from 10th April 1882, vice Combe.

Capt. J. C. F. Gordon, Bl. S. C., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., with effect from 14th April 1882, vice Kinloch, proceeded on general leave.

Capt. C. J. Jamieson, Bl. S. C., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., from the date of joining, vice Major Gaselee.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt:—

Lieuts. F. E. Cuthbertson, and J. M. Grierson, R. A.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut., under sec. 4, para. 32 (7) Queen's Regulations:—

Lieuts. A. R. Browning, A. G. Smith, and S. Kerr, Worcestershire Regt. and Rifle Brigade.

The candidates named below have been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to the provisions of sec. 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Higher Standard in Arabic.—Sergt. C. Barry, Barrack-Dept.

Higher Standard in Hindustani.—Lieuts. F. G. Pollock, South Yorkshire Regt., on probn. 8th Ben. Cavy; G. F. Rowcroft, Dorsetshire Regt., on probn. 15th N. I.

Rev. J. O'F. Willcocks, M. A.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Plain square .... Rs. 675
Sympathetic .... ,, 750
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,250
Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.
Bombay, May 1, 1882.
C. MARCKS & Co., Sole Agents.

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OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.
FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

WOODHOUSE—May 20th, at Sea, off Alleppey, on board [illegible] Woodhouse, Esq., aged 18 years and 5 months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OXENHAM—May 31st, at Poona, the wife of R. G. Oxenham, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SIMMONS—May 26, at Calcutta, the wife of G. H. Simmons, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

BRYANT—HARFORD—May 22, by Registrar, at Rawul Pindi, George William Bryant, to Elizabeth Matilda Harford.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

SIMULTANEOUS parliamentary declarations on the Egyptian question have been made in London and Paris. The Ministerial explanations do not throw much light on the matter—in fact, they rather tend to mystify it. We note with satisfaction the apparently cordial agreement between Mr. Gladstone and M. de Freycinet as to the inexpediency of armed intervention. But we regard with suspicion the assurance of the efficacy of the "European concert." It was proved in the case of Dulcigno and the territory ceded to Greece that the European concert was worth nothing unless it represented not merely moral suasion, but *la force majeure*. We have already expressed our opinion of the proposed Conference, and all we need say with regard to Mr. Gladstone's belief that "it would expedite rather than delay the settlement of the difficulty," is that this commits him to very little either one way or the other. We should like to know, however, if a Conference was the strongest remedy they could apply, why the united Governments have landed us in the ultimatum fiasco. We are quite at a loss to understand what is meant by suggesting to the Sultan "the desirability of displaying the Turkish flag in Egypt." It is obvious that the idea of sending the Turkish Commissioners on board ironclads to Alexandria was to get the Turkish fleet into alliance with the Anglo-French Squadron, and so give an appearance of legality to the intervention. No doubt the proposal about the flag has been mooted with the same object; but unless the Sultan is to land troops and occupy the country, we might as well ask him to display his flag in Timbuctoo. The Turkish Commissioners, who were to have arrived at Alexandria on Thursday, were, it appears now, only to have left Constantinople on that day. Whether they have departed or not, it is no doubt perfectly true that they will not wait for "the results of the Conference." Their object being to fish in troubled waters on their master's behalf, it would be idle to wait until the difficulty is settled; and moreover, as we pointed out yesterday, it will depend upon circumstances whether or not the Porte will endeavour to bring the Conference to a conclusion satisfactory to the Western Powers. Mr. Gladstone and M. de Freycinet were possibly speaking quite within the truth, for the moment, when they individually denied—the one that the English Government contemplated landing Indian troops in Egypt, and the other that there was a question of French troops intervening. Both Governments are evidently nonplussed by the obstinacy of Arabi Pasha. Their future action is entirely dependent on the course of events, about which they probably know as little as the general public.

A RATHER suggestive story reached us some time ago concerning the relations between the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Kashmere Durbar. As a matter of fact, the political relations between Lahore and Srinuggur have long been in what European diplomatists call "a state of tension," and the latest evidence of friction is the circumstance, mentioned in a telegram from our correspondent and published in another column, that the Resident, much to the disgust of enterprising Kashmerians, has ordered some 150 officers, now spending a holiday in Kashmere, to quit the country. Some time ago we commented on the singularly ungenerous, and sometimes unfair, remarks respecting Kashmere in the annual Administration Report of the Punjab Government. It has since been stated that on the proofs of this Report being submitted for Sir Robert Egerton's revision, certain complimentary expressions regarding Kashmerian loyalty were scored out by him. The erasure would have been all the more remarkable a proceeding, considering, in the first place, that such expressions are to a great extent merely formal, and in the second place, that they are found in the paragraphs of His Honour's introduction which refer to the other native States in the Punjab. The Pattiala State is congratulated on the conspicuousness of its loyalty, and His Honour says that "the cordiality of feeling which has always been entertained by its Chief towards the British Government is shared to the full by the Durbar officials, and may be said to form one of the standing traditions of the State." The loyalty of the Nawab of Bahawalpur is "undoubted," and his administrative mistakes are attributed to "inexperience," and to tastes which "are still those of youth, and which will be improved by time." As for the Phulkean States, Jhind and Nabha, they are complimented on the "loyalty and cordiality of their present chiefs, whom the Lieutenant-Governor reckons among his friends." But not a word about loyalty in Kashmere. Whether or not Sir Robert Egerton drew his pen through certain expressions in the original draft, there is nothing whatever about loyalty in the Report as published, nor one word about such enlightened principles as are said to guide the administration of other States. All His Honour says is "that the efforts of His Highness the Maharajah to introduce an improved state of things are worthy of acknowledgment," but the efforts are elaborately described as useless; the "welfare of the people" is bluntly stated to be "subordinated to the personal aggrandizement of those who hold high position;" and it is declared that another famine would find Kashmere unprepared, "because commercial enterprise under the present Government finds no encouragement or scope for development." The story of the erasure was *not* suggested by the fact of these omissions. The truth is that Sir R. Egerton's Kashmerian policy, or rather the policy which he would have carried out had he been allowed to have his own way, was the single feature of his administration which entitled him to be regarded as a "strong" Lieutenant-Governor. On a good many other points he was either indifferent, or merely obstinate. There is every reason to believe that the late Lieutenant-Governor entertained as unsatisfactory an opinion of Kashmerian loyalty as of Kashmerian administration. Kashmere is well known to be the refuge of many of the Kooka sect, a fraternity which is distinctly disloyal to the British Government. The State, especially its outlying portions, such as Gilgit, is also suspected of possessing considerable attractions for explorers, and other persons of a curious turn of mind, from the direction of Tashkend, Samarcand, and other localities in their neighbourhood. Of course the well-meaning Maharajah is as little responsible for all this, as his enlightened and nobly loyal fellow-potentate at the other end of India—Travancore—but that is no reason why Kashmere should not be watched. And there is no doubt it is being watched. Anyone who studies the subject, and is in a position to ascertain the facts of the case, will know that the whole of Central Asia, from the Kashmere and Punjab borders to the Oxus, and even beyond it, is under careful observation. It would be unnecessary to say this much, but for the fact that some partisan "patriots" make off-hand and quite groundless assertions, to the effect that the Government of India is ignorant of everything that occurs beyond the North-West frontier, and that the ignorance is based on culpable indifference.

The Kookas, to whom reference has been made in the preceding paragraph, are a half-religious, half-political offshoot from the Sikhs. They were first heard of some years before the Mutiny. Eleven or twelve years ago many of them were implicated in murderous riots in the neighbourhood of Loodiana; the Forsyth-Cowan episode, and the blowing away of Kooka prisoners from guns, followed; and since that date some of the worst fanatics have been residing in "independent" territory. Several of them are also known to have been, and to be still, engaged as instruments of political communication between India and countries beyond. The names of a considerable number of Kookas are registered in the Secret Department of the Punjab Government. Some members of the fraternity, whose movements it is desirable should be known, are ascertained to have left the Province; and we believe that inquiries have been made after them. Rangoon was very possibly the destination of some among them. For Rangoon is the present domicile of the Kooka leader Ram Singh, in whose "loyalty" the Punjab Government believed until the murders of 1871 occurred, and of whom it is prophesied that in 1883 he will appear at the head of a great army, and, like another Guru Govind, bring dire punishment upon the infidels—whether Hindu idol worshippers, Mahomedans, or other unbelievers. The years 1882-3 are, by the way, responsible for many prophets of the stamp of Ram Singh. It would be difficult to count the number of Imams who are to re-establish the Kaliphate in Mecca, Cairo, or Khairwan, between this date and the end of 1883. But as yet Arabi Bey is the only adventurer whose career bears any resemblance to what a Kaliph's should be, and his prospects appear to be somewhat clouded. Ram Singh, fortunately, is a much less formidable person than the Egyptian soldier. Both he and his friends, nevertheless, require a little surveillance.

We can hardly suppose that, entertaining his "strong" views on the subject of Kashmerian misgovernment, and on the necessity of watchfulness—for political reasons—the late Lieutenant-Governor would have left the Province without putting his opinions on formal record for the information of his successor. The powers of the Resident at the Kashmerian capital, Srinuggur, are not, in his opinion, quite as extensive as they might be, even estimated according to the ordinary precedent followed in the so-called independent States. It has been suggested, by some very high and responsible officials, that the administration, which beyond doubt needs reform, should be completely reformed. According to one plan, a board might be formed at which the English Resident should have a voice; and over which, in certain circumstances, he should have the power to preside. Had the Maharajah been incapacitated by his late illness from taking any further part in public affairs, it is certain that some effectual measure of this kind would have been carried out; and also that the heir-apparent would have been required to signify his acceptance of a new order of things. The late Lieutenant-Governor could have instanced the case of Badri Nath as an illustration of Durbari obstructiveness in Kashmere. Badri Nath was a trusted and experienced servant of the Punjab Government who took office under the Maharajah. He tried to introduce, in the parts of the principality where the experiment was really practicable, a system of cash payment, in place of the irregular and extortionate payments in kind, which make the fortunes of unscrupulous officials and are the ruin of the peasantry. But the officials were too strong for him. They frightened the Maharajah with stories of the "thin end of the wedge of English aggressiveness." To some extent they were right. This particular reform in the Kashmerian financial system has long been pressed upon the Maharajah, and it would have brought other reforms in its train. The end of it was that the Punjab ex-official had to leave Kashmere. We should add that the Prime Minister Anant Ram was in favour of the proposed reform; but the Dewan is said to have less influence over the Maharajah than the Brahmin priests who cook His Highness's food. Another point which a retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab would naturally have brought before the attention of the incoming ruler was the wretched condition of the Mahomedan population in Kashmere. The Mahomedans there are, without doubt, a spiritless race; but even if they were different, they would have much difficulty in asserting themselves against the arrogance of the Brahmanical, dominant caste.

WE called attention a couple of days ago to the question of the proposed municipal reforms at Simla, and their bearing on the general question of the seat of the Supreme Government in India. We have now learned that the *Pioneer* underrates the desire of Sir C. Aitchison to introduce into the Himalayan station the new Imperial project of self-government in all its integrity. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is well-known to be anxious that the institution should be wholly elective. It is an interesting historical fact that Simla anticipated thirty years ago the experiment now to be made. Then and for many years the members, including the chairman, were all elected. Subsequently the Municipal administration fell more or less into the hands of officials, and the members as well as representatives of the officials were chiefly nominated. The causes of the recent failure of such elective system as prevailed were the smallness of the constituency and the high qualifications of the specialised franchises. Electors and representatives were restricted to the house-owning class. Property yielding three hundred rupees yearly gave one vote, the larger incomes being given cumulative effect. It is now felt that the tenants should have votes, as also summer visitors, who after all live nearly eight months there, and to whom Simla owes its prosperity. A preliminary Committee of Inquiry into the general question will be appointed shortly. Its proceedings will be watched with considerable interest, as this will probably be the first attempt in India to test Lord Ripon's scheme. The experiment, however, can hardly be considered a test of great value. Simla exists under conditions quite dissimilar from those of any other municipality in India. However anxious Sir Charles Aitchison may be to found a purely representative local administration, the affairs of Simla—perhaps its very existence, and certainly the prestige which conduces to its prosperity—are so closely associated with the Government of India that severance becomes difficult, if not impossible.

WE alluded a few days ago to the successful operations of the Bombay Hunt during last season, and it will be seen from a report in another column that preparations are being made to vigorously "hunt the country" next season. At a meeting of the Hunt held yesterday, it was resolved to order twenty-five couple of hounds from England at once, and it is probable that arrangements will be made to kennel them at Bandora. The aspirations of the Hunt, sanguine though they seem, appear to be fully justified by the public support they have received. Last year the subscriptions were unexpectedly large, and this year the demands have been responded to with equal alacrity. It is to be regretted that Mr. Remington should have found himself unable to hunt the hounds next season. Mr. Remington is an excellent sportsman, and has proved an effective and popular Master. His place will be filled by Mr. N. S. Symons, and probably no better selection could have been made. The Bombay Hunt has grown to be one of the prominent institutions of the city. Its proceedings are interesting to the general public, as well as to the sportsmen who actually follow the hounds and the horn, and for this reason alone it has merited the public support so freely bestowed on it.

THE SEASON AT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 1.

THE May season is drawing to a close, and on the whole the past month of holiday-time here cannot be called quite satisfactory. We came up here for our healths, and many of us have suffered from fever and other ailments. Though the hotels have been well filled, several bungalows have been left unoccupied.

Matheran looks much the same as it did in former years, though a few changes may be noticed. The new bund wall has been completed and will secure a greater abundance of water for future seasons. The proprietor of the Garbut Hotel has opened a new hotel called "The Rugby" on the church plateau. Its position is high and airy, equally near the church and the Gymkhana; so that the grave and the gay find themselves attracted to it. Another Parsee, a relative of the above, has started a billiard-room in the triangular space of ground before Pinto's hotel, but I fear that his enterprise has not been successful, for nobody seems to go in for a game. The fact is that Matheran is not conducive to billiards. One likes to be actively occupied in the pursuit of pleasure in the open air for a very large portion of the interval between sunrise and dinner-time, and the natural consequence of this is that after dinner it is very difficult to keep awake. So we may expect, before the rains come in their fury, to see the great billiard-table painfully retracing its steps down the hill, up which it ought never to have climbed.

The Parsees are frequenting the hill more and more. This season they have occupied some seven or eight bungalows; and those seven or eight bungalows contain a large number of inhabitants. We can hear them having musical entertainments late at night; meet them riding all over the hill; and find them congregated in oriental fashion by the roadside on chairs. For good or for bad, the place is full of them. We ought, perhaps, to warmly sympathise with their zeal in adopting European manners and customs. But it is impossible to feel kindly disposed to those of them who ride recklessly up and down the lanes, to the danger of themselves and all they meet. Perhaps it may seem that I am unjustly blaming the whole race for the ignorance and folly of a few boys trying their best to learn to ride; but at any rate, their parents ought to prevent them from being a public nuisance. Sometimes, of course, the riders suffer more than they inflict upon others. One Parsee's pony ran off on Panorama Point, and went over the cliff somewhere; but the rider managed to save himself from destruction by clinging to the bushes, while the animal was killed by the fall. Another story of which a Parsee is the hero would afford the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ground for action. This one was riding up the hill on a poor overworked tattoo scarcely able to crawl. He vented his indignation not on the tattoowala, but on the guiltless dumb animal, which he drove over the edge of the precipice below the dasturi. The poor beast had its legs badly hurt by the fall; but the case never came before the Superintendent, as far as I know. I suppose the Parsee silenced the tattoowala with a bribe; or the tattoowala, conscious of his iniquity in overworking his pony, feared to appeal for justice. So between them the pony's unjust sufferings remained unavenged.

The festivities of the season have chiefly taken the form of large tea-parties, at some of which nearly one hundred guests assembled to play rounders, or see others engaged in that active amusement. We have also had a lawn-tennis and badminton tournament. The latter is undecided, but the lawn-tennis was won the day before yesterday, on a heavy ground in dropping rain, by Mr. A. K. Oliver and Mrs. Lyon. The ground occupied by several badminton courts in the Gymkhana has been marked out for a new lawn-tennis court. The change is a good one, as the badminton courts were hardly ever used, and there were often more lawn-tennis players than the courts could hold. But most of the labour will be wasted, as the monsoon rain will come on before the new court is completed. Even now, during the last three days, we have had some heavy showers, which are the harbingers of the approaching monsoon.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

IF it were a fortnight later in June everybody would unhesitatingly pronounce the monsoon to have burst yesterday in Bombay. It is so unusually early, however, that some people may still entertain a doubt as to whether this is merely a storm, and whether we may expect to have to wait another week or two for the burst of the *pucka* monsoon. We notice that in Ceylon, after the couple of days' storm of wind and rain on the 17th and 18th May which was telegraphed to Bombay as the burst of the monsoon, the weather cleared up, and was fine and hot, without any further fall of rain up to the 27th May. At Cochin, too, there was a spell of fine weather after the first burst, but rain has again commenced to fall there, and is falling freely, over two inches having been registered on each of the last two days. It was thorough monsoon weather here yesterday, and whether we have a break after it, as they had at Ceylon and Cochin, or not, the *pucka* burst of the monsoon at Bombay in 1882 must be recorded as having occurred on the 2nd of June, being heralded by the violent though brief dust storm of the 31st May. The amount of rain registered yesterday up to 6-30 p.m. (Madras time) was 2·68 inches. Rain did not commence to fall till after seven o'clock in the morning, and it continued with few intermissions throughout the day, occasionally falling very heavily.

Yesterday's telegram from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India states:—The barometer is steady in the Punjab; it is falling again in North-West Provinces and Bengal, Berar, Nagpur, and the Northern Sircars; in Southern India it has been rising slowly during the last two days. In the Central Provinces and part of Rajputana the wind has gone back to the north-west, but in the Peninsula and throughout Western India it is west and south-westerly. On the coasts of the Bay of Bengal and up the Gangetic plain the winds are still east. The air is much drier in the North-West Provinces, and somewhat so in the Punjab, Behar, Berar, and Central India; but the moisture has increased in Bengal. The skies are overcast in Northern Bengal. Chittagong reports the monsoon setting in. At Dacca and Cochin more than two inches of rain were registered; at Belgaum nearly one inch; at Dhubri and Satara between one and two inches; below half an inch at Umballa, Mussoorie, Baraich, Poona, Calicut, Madura, and Prome.

THE *Ceylon Times* of May 27 states:—The Governor and family remain at the mountain capital until after the change of the monsoon, which at present appears to be no nearer than when we last reported. A burst of squally weather on the 18th and 19th inst. we supposed to herald the big monsoon; but it proved a mere passing squall, the clouds having dispersed, the wind having fallen, and bright hot days being the rule.

A CALCUTTA correspondent writes under date 29th May, to an up-country contemporary:—A heavy shower of rain fell in Calcutta on Saturday evening, after a day of great heat, during which, however, the sky was nearly covered with broken clouds and cloudlets. The same sort of weather prevailed on Sunday, the sky at intervals being obscured by heavy rain clouds. About eleven o'clock last evening a thunderstorm, accompanied by very heavy rain, broke over the town, lasting close upon an hour. The peals of thunder were loud and prolonged, being preceded by vivid flashes of forked and sheet lightning to the southward. To-day (Monday) has been a hot, sunny, and dusty day; what breeze has been blowing is from the south, approaching a plain's hot wind in temperature.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	7
2 Friday	..	..	2	50	2	10	2	60
Total	0	16	2	50	2	20	2	67

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 2nd June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·679	88·0	W S W	20	0·00
Surat	·674	91·5	N W	11	0·00
Bombay	·654	78·2	S E	37	0·53
Ratnagiri	·805	75·3	S S W Fresh.	..	2·24
Karwar	·812	79·0	S W Moderate.	..	1·30
Mangalore	·896	79·5	S E	6	0·67
Calicut	·924	79·7	calm	4	0·28
Cochin	·910	83·1	S E	1	0·00
Masulipatam	·735	97·8	W	..	0·00
Madras	·794	96·8	W	8	0·02
Negapatam	·820	89·9	S W	8	0·00

At Bombay and Surat the barometer has fallen very rapidly, while to the southward it has been nearly stationary. These changes have produced a very high barometric gradient between Bombay and Ratnagiri, and in accordance with the usual rule the velocity of the wind at Bombay has at the same time increased greatly. The storm warning signals were hoisted yesterday afternoon at Bombay and Damaun, and are still up. The disturbance has been comparatively local, for neither Ratnagiri to the southward nor Surat to the northward report unusually strong winds.

SWEPT AWAY BY A TORRENT.

THE following particulars, supplied by a fellow traveller with the unfortunate gentleman and children who were drowned in the recent sad accident between Panchganni and Wai, have been placed at our disposal:—

"We left Panchganni on Monday afternoon at half-past two, and had got better than half way down the ghaut, when it began to rain violently, and hailstones fell, larger than those we had ever seen before. The carts stopped, as it was impossible to get on; when suddenly a roaring noise was heard, and a frightful torrent of water, with quantities of mud and fragments of large rock, came pouring down the hill, sweeping the carts along. It was impossible to resist the impetuosity of the sudden downpour, and the four carts in front fell over the precipice and smashed, all those in them, with the exception of Edwin (Mr. Faulconer's son), being killed; he was only saved by catching hold of a part of one of the carts which got fixed in the mud on the hillside. Poor boy, he was dreadfully cut. Mrs. Faulconer and myself (a lady) were saved simply by the strength of her cartman and my cook; the latter is injured very much about the feet. The bodies of Mr. Faulconer and the two boys were found far down in the valley, but the body of the girl has not been recovered, although the search for it is still being continued."

A telegram received in Bombay yesterday reports that the body of the little girl has also been found.

FROM what we have been able to glean, it appears that the party accompanying the late Mr. H. V. Faulconer from Mahableshwar left that station in three country carts for Poona, and had proceeded 7 miles this side of Panchganni and about 2 miles from Wai, when the storm overtook them. Mr. Faulconer and his son, a boy between 12 and 13 years of age, were in the first cart, Mr. Faulconer's three grandchildren, named Williamson, in the second cart, and Mrs. Faulconer in the last cart. It is stated that Mr. Faulconer, who was lying at full length in the cart, heard the storm coming, and on sitting up and seeing the boar so near, jumped out; but before he could do anything the rush of water swept him, cart and all, over the low parapet wall on the side of the road, over the khud, into the river below, where he was drowned, his body having been found twelve miles from the scene of the catastrophe. His son was saved; he desperately clung to the cart in its descent to the river, and being able to swim, being conscious, though much bruised and otherwise hurt, he struck out for shore. The three children in the second cart were also swept over and drowned; but the third cart, in which was Mrs. Faulconer, was not swept away. The body of one of the children has been found, but we are unable to give further particulars at present. This sad and melancholy accident has quite cast a gloom over the station, and will doubtless cause an exodus from Mahableshwar.

A correspondent sends us the following particulars regarding the disaster, which are pronounced authentic:—I did not consider it by any means discreet or proper to rush into print regarding the sad disaster that overtook the unfortunate Faulconer family on their way from Panchganni to Poona on Monday last, out of respect for the feelings of their large circle of friends and relatives here, before being armed with authentic particulars. Your contemporary stated in its first account of this disaster that Mrs. Faulconer, the unhappy widow of one of the victims of this disaster, luckily got off with a couple of bruises, and qualified—or endeavoured so to do in a subsequent paragraph on the subject, published yesterday—the statement by adding that she is seriously injured and is still in Wai. Mrs. Faulconer, with her two children—all partial participators in the sad event—arrived in Poona the evening before last. The account in connection with this sad affair I place before your readers, just as it was given to me. Eight carts, containing persons and property, started from Panchganni on Monday last. The first cart contained baggage; the second, Mr. Faulconer and his three grandchildren, a little boy and two girls; the third, two servants; the fourth, Mrs. Boyne and her two children; the fifth, baggage; the sixth, Mrs. Faulconer and her injured son, who is at present in a precarious state; and the seventh and eighth, baggage. It is a strange coincidence that shortly after leaving Panchganni Mr. Faulconer alighted from his cart, and facing the hill, remarked to Mr. Boyne that he was about to take a last look at Panchganni, and which, indeed, was verified, as your readers are already aware. When just about descending the Supirny ghat, the party were overtaken by torrents of rain, and the decline being rather steep, the bullocks were not quite as controllable as they might otherwise have been under ordinary circumstances. On turning a sudden curve on the ghat, a rush of water was flowing in torrents through a bend, and before approaching which, it was impossible to pull up the cart occupied by Mr. Faulconer and the three children, all of whom got swept away by the current into the ravine below. The third cart, as we have just said, was occupied by servants; and the fourth by Mrs. Boyne and her two children, which nearly met with the same fate as Mr. Faulconer's cart, but for the presence of mind exercised by Mrs. Boyne's servant, who jumping out of the third cart, stopped the progress of her's by holding the bullocks with superhuman effort from the front. The escape of Mrs. Boyne and her children was quite a miraculous one, and reflects very creditably upon the presence of mind displayed by her servant. We are told that some occupants of phaetons passing by were appealed to without avail in behalf of the suffering children exposed to danger at the time, until an officer—the good Samaritan—on witnessing the situation and exposure of the sufferers, sent assistance from the next village to search for the bodies of Mr. Faulconer and the children that got washed away. No satisfactory result having accrued that day, the search was prosecuted the next, when the dead bodies of Mr. Faulconer and the two girls were discovered in a pitiably mutilated state, with brains protruding and other ghastly disfigurements, too painful to delineate. The bodies, such as were found, were buried the same evening; but those of the two cartmen, one little boy, and a pair of bullocks are missing. Mrs. Faulconer's mental and bodily sufferings might be better imagined than described, and we sympathise deeply with her in her present bereavement.—*Deccan Herald.*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Electric lights for Surat are an accomplished fact. The Municipality has entered into an agreement with the Electric Light Company to put up seventeen lights between the railway station and the Collector's bungalow, at a cost of Rs. 8,000 per annum. The charge for kerosine lights for the same distance is Rs. 2,000. The extra charge of Rs. 6,000 per year has greatly prejudiced the construction of water-works. They were in contemplation, but are now put in abeyance for want of funds. The collective wisdom of the town has thus sacrificed necessity to luxury.

Electric lights have their uses, no doubt, but none in Surat. Surat is not so great a commercial town, nor is business so briskly carried on, as to necessitate the use of these lights. The road where they are intended to be put up is mostly used, at night-time, by park frequenters and railway travellers; and it is all the same to them whether they see their way to their destination by electric or kerosine lights. This road is used till ten o'clock at the most: after which whatever electricity is used is merely so much wasted. Thus you see that these lights are a luxury without which the people can do without the slightest inconvenience to their comfort; while water-works are a necessity for want of which many poor people suffer extremely. People from the farthest part of the town are seen going to the Taptee for their daily supply of water with pots on their heads. Sometimes this water is very dirty and injurious to health. In summer the case is worse. It gets brackish and quite unfit for use. It is then that the misery of the people is most deplorable. People who have no tanks in their houses—and there are many houses without tanks—are compelled to go from house to house to ask for water, from most of which they return disappointed. Water-works will be a great boon to these people. No expense should be considered too great for such a purpose. It is believed that capital yielding an annual interest equal to the additional charge on account of electric lights would be enough for the construction of water-works. The people would be extremely glad to hear that the scheme for the electric lights is to be put in abeyance in favour of these works. Electric lights may be given when the finances improve and are able to bear the cost.

Surat, June 1.
X.

THE RECENT MARINE INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct the false impression which may be created by reading the report of the decision relative to the collision of the s. s. Knight of St. Patrick with a dhow on the 14th ultimo.

It is stated that I had misgivings as to whether I could clear the dhow on the course I was then steering. I had not the slightest misgiving, nor did I say so in my evidence, because a bright-flare-up light was seen on the dhow by me half a point on the port bow a quarter of a mile off. The dhow was standing to the south and west, our course being N. ¾ W.; so that had she kept her course, as article 18 directs, collision would have been impossible.

The flare-up light on board the dhow was put out or entirely obscured, until the dhow was close under our bows, when it was shown again, but too late to avert collision.

Had the dhow kept her light burning, we could have seen that she had hauled to the eastward of her nearer approach. The steering and sailing rules were strictly observed by me. To make all safe, on seeing the dhow light first I ordered the helm aport, although I could have cleared the dhow without doing this had she kept her course. The court now seems to have been of opinion that I should have ordered the helm hard aport instead, which seems to me not to have been necessary at that time.

It is stated, again, that prompt and energetic action was necessary, which appears to have been resorted to only when Captain Shiell came on deck.

I beg to state I did take prompt and energetic action in ordering the helm to be ported. I contend it was unnecessary to have ordered the helm hard aport at first, we being then so far off, and also being clear of the dhow. Captain Shiell, who saw the dhow's light some little time after I first saw it, said in his evidence that he did not apprehend any danger whatever at first.

J. E. [illegible]
Chief Officer, s. s. Knight of St. Patrick.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the Bombay Hunt was held yesterday afternoon at Graham's Buildings, under the presidency of Mr. Cleveland.

The chairman said the committee had called the members together in consequence of the meeting held a few days ago. Having read the minutes of the last meeting, the chairman observed that the only members of last year's committee at that moment in Bombay were, he believed, Mr. Roberts and himself. Mr. Roberts had made inquiry as to the cost of getting up the Hunt for next season, and subscriptions had come in so plentifully, headed by one noble subscription of Rs 500 given by Mr. Prescott, that they had determined not to lose a moment, but to at once call a meeting of the members, in order that a pack of hounds might be got out for next season. A balance of Rs. 1,142-1-3 would be handed over to the new Hunt, and the subscriptions already promised up to that moment amounted to nearly Rs. 3,000; so that they had, in effect, about Rs. 4,000 to commence with. The cost of 25 couple of Hounds at Rs. 100 a couple at the outside, and Rs. 1,000 for freight would amount to Rs. 3,500. The cost of horses and other expenses they would be able to raise, he thought, without difficulty.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

The chairman said with reference to the Mastership of the Hounds Mr. Remington had, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, been asked to accept the post. Mr. Remington, however, had informed him, and also another member of the Hunt, that he would not be Master. He (the chairman) wrote to Mr. Remington asking to see him on the subject, but Mr. Remington wrote back saying he thought an interview was unnecessary, as he had decided not to take the Mastership. That being so, the Committee and several other leading members of the Hunt were of opinion that the gentleman who, next to Mr. Remington, could hunt the hounds was Mr. Symons, who had been asked and had promised to fill the post. It would now be for the meeting to say if the Hunt should be got up and Mr. Symons made Master.

On the motion of Mr. Conroy it was decided that the balance to the credit of the Hunt should be carried forward and applied to the expenses of the Hunt next season.

The chairman, with reference to the appointment of a Master, said Mr. Symons was a keen sportsman and gave great attention to the interests of the Hunt. He, for one, had great confidence in his management of the hounds. He therefore proposed that Mr. N. S. Symons having kindly consented to accept the Mastership, be appointed Master of the Hounds for next season.

Mr. Forrest seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cassells proposed and Mr. Roberts seconded the re-appointment of Mr. Lyon as hon. sec.—Carried.

The chairman said the next question was as to the number of hounds to be brought out. He thought they wanted a large pack.

It was proposed and carried that a pack of 25 couples of fox hounds should be got out.

Mr. Pendlebury proposed, Mr. Walker seconded, and it was carried, that the following committee should be given full power to make the necessary arrangements for purchasing and bringing out the hounds, and the general management of the Hunt during the forthcoming season:—Messrs. Cleveland, Roberts, Lyon, Russell, Symons, and Mackay.

The chairman said Mr. Dixon had prom[illegible] do all he could, if a pack were got out, to pr[illegible] quarters for them at Bandora.

The chairman then read a list of subscriptio[illegible] which had, he remarked, been got up in one d[illegible] Although a great number of probable subscribe[illegible] had not been calledu pon, the subscriptions amou[illegible] ed to Rs. 2,955.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
8 a.m.—The ordination of priests, with Holy Communio[illegible] Hymns 353, 157, 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and sermon. Hymns 160, 161, 167.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with sermo[illegible] Hymn 158. All hail, adored Trinity. Hymn 160, [illegible] Holy, Holy! Hymn 162, Have mercy on us.
6 p.m.—Evensong and sermon. Hymn 159, With [illegible] renewed. Hymn 160, Holy, Holy, Holy! Hymn [illegible] Blessed city, heavenly Salem.
The Rev. R. L. Page, M. A., will preach at the eveni[illegible] service.
The offertory for the annual monsoon repairs of [illegible] church.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

11-30 a.m.—Morning prayer, sermon, and celebration.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening prayer and sermon.
His Lordship the Bishop will preach.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SUNDAYS.—Morning prayer and Holy Communion, 8 o'clock; Evening prayer and sermon at 6 o'clock.
WEEK-DAYS—Morning prayer daily, at 7-30.
Official time at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Hymns: 163, 162, 222.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the ship Alexan[illegible] Yeats, in the Prince's Dock, at seven o'clock [illegible] (Sunday) morning. Captains, officers, and seamen [illegible] cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag [illegible] hoisted.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, JUNE 1.

The Maharajah will probably not visit Kashmere this season, as the doctors advise him to remain in the warmer climate of Jummoo.

It is stated here, on good authority, that the Resident has informed Government that 150 officers are now in Kashmere without passes, and has asked that no officers shall be allowed to visit Kashmere without a pass. If Government consent the number of visitors will be seriously reduced, several officers having come, with their families, without passes. A large expenditure among Kashmeries will be stopped, and trade will suffer. Food supplies being abundant and prospects excellent, no obstacles of any sort should be placed in the way of visitors, who should, on the contrary, be encouraged to visit the valley.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The *Gazette of India* notifies under instructions from the Home Government that a general officer of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers will be eligible to retire with extra annuity available under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 6th September 1878, provided he has completed five years' service in the ranks of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Major-General combined.

Major Hamond, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd class, Central Provinces, officiates in the 2nd class during Colonel Macneil's furlough.

The Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. Mr. Stone his Lordship's domestic chaplain.

The *Gazette* contains a list of specifications and inventions for drying tea and coffee, for sugarcrushing mills, for refrigerating railway carriages, and ore grinding machines.

Major Trevor officiates temporarily as resident at Hyderabad.

Captain Gerard, Central India Horse, has been granted furlough for one year and one hundred and seventy-two days.

Colonel Hoggan, Bengal Staff Corps, resigns the service.

Colonel Luard, officiating Consulting Engineer, Supreme Government, has been temporarily promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd class.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Parliament reassembled to-day after the Whitsun recess.

ENGLAND AND THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, replying to questions put to them, said that the British Government had accepted the proposal made by France to invite the Powers and the Porte to a Conference on the Egyptian question on the basis of the *statu quo*, and that they believed that such a Conference would expedite rather than delay the settlement of the difficulty. The British Government, they said, had suggested to the Sultan the desirability of displaying the Turkish flag in Egypt, and of sending Turkish Commissioners there on board the Turkish ironclads. Replying to further questions, they said there was no truth in the report that the Government contemplated despatching Indian troops to Egypt.

SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, in the House of Commons said that both ends of the Suez Canal were being guarded by English and French gunboats.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question, said he believed all the Powers would accept the proposed Conference at Constantinople.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

M. de Freycinet, in the Chamber of Deputies today said there was no question of the intervention of French troops in Egypt, and that the European concert was the sole guarantee of a peaceful solution of the difficulty in that quarter.

THE TURKISH COMMISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 2.

The Turkish Commissioners start to-day for Cairo, without waiting for the results of the proposed Conference.

THE S. S. LANCASTER ASHORE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The s. s. Lancaster, homeward bound from Bombay to Dunkirk, ran ashore at Rasgabrib. She has been towed to Suez severely damaged. Seven hundred tons of her cargo had to be thrown overboard.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Halamshire arrived here to-day.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

GALLE, JUNE 1, 6-10 P.M.

French-mail steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

COLOMBO, JUNE 2, 11-24 A.M.

French-mail steamer Sindh, from Suez. arrived.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

[illegible] Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. [illegible] steady.

[illegible] London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¼

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84⅞

4½ per cent. do. 91¼

3 per cent. Consols for account 102 3-8

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101¾

5 per cent. French Rentes 116½

Bar Silver 52¼

Arrivals—Albula, Inchmaree, Manilla, and John P. Best.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...£11,500,000, Dec. £700,000
Bills Discounted ...£22,500,000, Inc. £1,600,000
Bullion ....£23,200,000, Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 41 per cent.

MR. W. B. JONES, late Commissioner of Berar, who goes as Resident to Hyderabad, is to start from England, where he is at present on furlough, this week.

THE Nizam will leave for England in about eleven months, and contemplates making a stay of six or seven months.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR left Delhi on his way to Simla on Saturday last. His Highness is expected to make a stay of some weeks at Simla.

SIR SALAR JUNG arrived at Allahabad on Wednesday morning, and breakfasted with Colonel Fred Brine. The party left Allahabad the same evening. His Excellency travels back to Hyderabad by the same route he followed in going to Simla, namely, *viâ* Manmad and Dhond, and does not come down the ghats. He proposed to rest for a day at Dhond.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces an expression of regret at the death of the Maharajah of Bulrampore, and has desired that his condolences should be conveyed to the deceased nobleman's family. This Sir Alfred Lyall has done, expressing at the same time his own regret at the news of the death of so loyal a servant of the British Government.

No less than six of General Sir M. Biddulph's family were attacked with typhoid fever at Murree, though only one other case of typhoid outside General Biddulph's family had occurred in the station.

THE date of assembly of the Court of Inquiry at Lucknow with reference to certain matters that occurred during a race meeting there last year, is fixed for the 5th instant (next Monday). A number of officers have been ordered to attend to give evidence, some having been recalled from leave for the purpose.

THE barque San Agostino, an Italian vessel, is reported to have foundered in the Bay of Bengal, about 21 miles south-east of Diamond Island. The crew have been saved by the steamer Arabia, and have arrived at Bassein.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears on good authority "that the Government are exceedingly anxious to drop the Commissariat Fraud cases, and would be glad if means could be found of doing so gracefully." The paper adds:—"The sooner an excuse can be found the better, for every day is making matters worse."

HERR BANDMANN and his company arrived in Shanghai, from Bombay, at the beginning of last month, and opened a short season at the Lyceum Theatre on May 5.

THE Lahore paper is concerned at the prospect of a reduction of the troops stationed at Peshawur. It writes:—The reduction of the garrison of Peshawar by two regiments, apparently, is now becoming imminent. The date fixed for the disbanding of the selected regiments is some time in June, and the 35th and 41st Native Infantry (forming part of the Peshawar garrison) are among the regiments selected. Peshawar will now become a livelier place than ever; and the list of casualties—and that for the last few years is no inconsiderable one—will in a short time, probably, be doubled.

A PRIVATE letter from Moulmein gives a very hopeful account of the s.s. Socotra, the British India steamer recently stranded on the sands to the west of the island of Bheeloo Gwyon. The vessel lies nearly high and dry above the shallow water on the sand. Her position is said to be about ten miles due west and as the crow flies from the port of Moulmein, and is such as might lead one to suppose that an attempt had been made by the steamer's commander to make for that harbour by the westward or by an old and now disused channel. The whole of the Socotra's officers and crew are on board, assisting in getting her off, and three pumps have arrived at the scene of the wreck by the steam tug Defiance from Rangoon, which is standing by to render assistance.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—It has been stated here that the Government are prepared to sell the Bengal Ironworks recently purchased. Since that announcement I learn that a company is being formed to purchase these works. They will possess a large capital, and will, possibly, also buy other ironworks if they can come to terms.

DAVE CARSON'S promise to produce a Miss Pomeroy, accompanied by a strong dramatic company next October, continues to be reiterated in the advertisement columns of the Calcutta newspapers. His last announcement contains a mysteriously worded extract taken from a letter received from Miss Pomeroy's agent—"Miss Pomeroy is a fine magnetic (*sic*) actress, dresses magnificently, and lives palatially—in fact, a strong society star especially adapted to India, etc."

SAYS the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Mr. J. A. Crawford, a young Bombay Civilian, has been appointed an *Attaché* in the Foreign Office, *vice* Lieutenant Pears, transferred to Rajputana. And yet the Bombay Government require junior civilians so badly, that three men are sent to that Presidency against their will from the Punjab.

TROOPS in England are to be furnished this year with double the amount of ammunition usually granted for practice, and it is presumed the same will be issued to those in this country for next cold season.

THE negotiations with the Burmese Embassy ought to be pretty nearly complete now, the *Pioneer* says, and we may shortly expect to hear whether the complete draft of the new treaty will be acceptable to the Burmese Government. "The delays which have intervened so far, we believe, have been mainly due to the tedium of negotiations, which entail a great deal of translation backwards and forwards, and also references by the Government of India to the local authorities at Rangoon. Moreover, the object in view has been to render the present agreement a very complete settlement of all the numerous matters of dispute, which have ineffectually taken up so much time, and spoiled so much paper for many years past. Every one of these questions has a long and complicated history of its own, which has to be taken into account. Then the Burmese representatives are anxious for the settlement on this occasion of some new, though minor, matters in reference to which it is necessary for the representatives of the Government of India to get special local information. So the whole transaction in the form which it has assumed is a long and heavy business, requiring much patience and care."

ADVICES have been received in Shanghai to the effect that the expedition in Tonquin is being quietly proceeded with, and that annexation will probably follow without let or hindrance. The Chinese are said to be uneasy on the subject, especially the officials in Canton and on the West Coast. The *North China Herald* remarks:—If Tonquin is as well governed by the French as Saigon, the inhabitants will greatly benefit by the occupation and protectorate. The French Government in Cochin China and Annam is now carried on by civilians and their administration is said to be in all respects excellent.

A HONGKONG paper states:—H.M.S. Lily arrived in harbour on the 7th May, after having, in company with the Comus, asserted the dignity of the British flag at the Pellew Islands. A vessel named the Lilla about twelve months ago went ashore on one of the group and was at once looted by the natives. The Lily went to the Islands and imposed a penalty, but this up till now having remained unpaid, she again, along with the Comus, proceeded to enforce the indemnity, not succeeding in which they burned down several of the houses in the villages.

THE Chinese Emperor has averted the difficulties which it was apprehended might follow the death of Li Hung Chang's mother, in consequence of a long retirement of Li from public life, by issuing an Imperial edict ordering the Viceroy to cut short his period of seclusion, from the ordinary twenty-seven months to one hundred days. A Shanghai paper says:—The apprehensions of numbers of well-wishers to China, both native and foreign, will now be set at rest; and we need only congratulate the Government upon the adoption of such wise counsels. Says the Emperor:—The Court bases the Government of the Empire upon filial piety, and therefore would not think of opposing the exercise of that virtue in others, for it is rarely found. . . . But the public interest cannot be allowed to suffer. Sun Chaiching, Chu She-chi, Tseng Chun, Chiang Ping, Yu Ping-chung, and other worthies of the periods Yung Cheng and Chien Lung, all underwent their mourning while carrying on their official duties. In later times Tseng Kuo-fan and Hu Lin-yu sacrificed their private feelings for the sake of the country; so Li Hung-chang must do the same, and try to repress his own sorrows in the interests of the public weal.

SAYS the London Political Correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—Considerable interest is being taken in the work of the Indian Education Commission, who are now understood to be preparing their report. Over a million and a half sterling is spent in education, half of that sum being a State grant. The grievance of the education reformers comes out best in the following figures. Seventy-six lakhs of rupees are annually spent on the education of 1,910,000 scholars. Of that number 1,606,000 scholars are primary, yet only 13½ lakhs are spent on them. The large balance goes to higher education, for the benefit of those 260,000 scholars, who are mostly rich. It is hoped that the report of the Commission will not only recommend a reduction of the education grant, but recast the whole system so as to secure decentralisation, making the towns contribute more than the country districts, and suggesting some method for relieving the taxpayers of the cost of higher education.

A RING worth £5,000 must be a great rarity. And yet, we are informed from America, such a ring sparkles on the finger of an actress of New York, named Stella. The artiste, in a recent tour, had been giving representations at Denver, when she received a visit from the millionaire Governor of Colorado, Mr. Tabor, who is considered to be no less an ardent admirer of the ladies than a generous patron of the Fine Arts. Scarcely had the Governor put his foot in Madame Stella's apartment, when a message arrived which recalled him home on business of great importance. "I beg a thousand pardons; but I shall come again and make you a visit." "Oh! you know you won't," said the lady; "you have too much to think of with your politics and your gold-mines to dream of again paying me any politeness." The Governor protested. "Well, leave me something as a gage of your return, something you greatly value, and then I shall believe you!" The man of untold wealth had really nothing about him of any value except a ring—a wondrous ring—in which one of the most splendid diamonds possible to see was glittering. The Governor, in a word, left the ring with the actress as a pledge of his early return. He did return next day, and the door was opened to him by a little boy of ebony, who announced the sudden departure of the artiste the night before. In fact, Stella was practical, and certainly not a fixed star—not one of those heavenly bodies Cicero calls *Stellæ inerantes.*

A CURIOUS trial, in which the Orleans Princes and some of their relatives, including the King of the Belgians and the Comte of Flanders, will figure as defendants, will shortly come on for hearing before the civil tribunal. It appears that in 1790 the Duc d'Orleans, known in history as Philippe Egalité, became guarantee to one Jean Louis Monneron for a sum of 600,000fr. advanced to M. Louis Armand de Gontaut Biron. On the property of the Orleans family being confiscated in 1793 by Convention, M. Monneron's claim was acknowledged and paid in bonds issued by the State. These securities, however, only fetched about a quarter of the sum advanced, and M. Monneron's descendants now claim the balance.

"A. MAY" writes to *The Times*:—"I am a foreigner, and as such should be pleased if you will permit me to record in *The Times* a circumstance which reflects great credit on the London cabmen. I left in a hansom cab, No. 129, a pocket-book containing upwards of £1,000. Shortly afterwards the cabman came driving up alongside of me, and to my great delight and surprise, returned me my lost book."

IT would seem that midnight raiding is not confined to any one party in Ireland. An Irish newsletter mentions a curious circumstance:—"Three arrests, under the following circumstances, took place near Cloverhill, about four miles from Cavan. In consequence of a Protestant clergyman claiming police protection from midnight raiders, a force of constabulary from Ballyhaise and Redhills lay in ambush near his residence. They heard three shots fired in quick succession, and ran to the spot, where they found three young men from the neighbourhood, named Ferguson, Bradburn, and Hewitt, endeavouring to escape on a car. They arrested and searched the parties, and found a six-chambered revolver on Ferguson, three chambers of which were loaded, and three apparently recently discharged. They were brought before Dr. Babington under a heavy escort. Ferguson was remanded, and the other two discharged. It is stated they will be summoned. The three are Orangemen."

THE founding of the bronze statue which is to commemorate the author of the Penny Postage System, will be of colossal size, the figure being nine feet in height; and this will stand upon a pedestal of polished red granite rising eight feet above the ground. The site it will occupy will be at the back of the Royal Exchange, facing Cornhill. The sculptor commissioned under the subscription fund to design the work is Mr. E. Onslow Ford; and judging from the plaster statue he reduced from the colossal figure, he will have achieved a striking and characteristic likeness of the late Rowland Hill, who is represented in a standing attitude with his arms brought forward, having a pencil in the one hand and a note-book in the other as if noting down an idea or working out a calculation. The pose of the figure is very easy. The costume is that of ordinary walking dress.

AMONG the wedding gifts recently offered to a fair New York bride was one fraught with strange and significant purpose. It was an ordinary sweeping broom, provided with a long, stout handle, to which was tied with a strip of white satin ribbon a visiting card bearing the name and address of the donor—a married lady and intimate friend of the fiancée's family—as well as the following instructive memorandum:—"Accept this trifling present, and permit me to offer you a suggestion, the fruit of my own matrimonial experiences, as to how you may utilise it to the greatest advantage. So long as the heaven of your wedded life shall remain calm and cloudless, sweep your carpets with the lower end of my gift. Thus shall they be kept spotless and you healthily employed. But, on the first symptoms of domestic rough weather, reverse the broom and make use of its upper end with unflinching vigour. Thus shall you avert the threatening storm and re-establish conjugal tranquillity upon a firm and enduring basis."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon there were present.—Sir F. Souter (chairman), Major Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton Mr. Carroll, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Mr. Nowrojee Banajee.

THE TULSI LAKE.

The following correspondence was laid before the Council:—

No. 4360A. of 1882.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th May 1882.

The accompanying letters from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer on the subject of the Tulsi water are forwarded to the Town Council, with reference to their Resolutions Nos. 1119, dated 5th instant, and 1190, dated 19th instant.

2. The Council are doubtless aware that a scientific analyser's opinion of any water submitted to him for examination is always of rather an alarming character. People in the town usually get the Tulsi water after it has had time to settle in the Reservoir for a day or two. Whilst the Reservoir was being emptied out they received it direct from Tulsi—*as people who live on Malabar Hill always do*—and as the water is low in the Lake at this time of year and there could be no opportunity for any settling process, there was a certain amount of discoloration, and those more learned or more timid than their neighbours at once began to talk of "sewage contamination" and other horrors, which existed chiefly in their imagination. There was, at any rate, not a trace of sewage contamination.

3. The idea of emptying out the Lake is impracticable and wasteful, but Mr. Walton will be asked to get rid of as much deposit as possible through the sludge pipe in the manner suggested in the 7th paragraph of his letter.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 10263 of 1882.

Bombay, 26th May 1882.

From the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—In compliance with your memorandum No. 3824 of 1882, forwarding Resolution of the Town Council No. 1119, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to submit this report on the quality of the Tulsi water.

The impure condition of the Tulsi water has caused some anxiety since the end of the last year; the impurities have increased with the advance of the season and the decrease and fall of water in the lake; in February the water in the lake was very impure: a sample I examined, taken directly from the lake, indicated very great vegetable contamination, and the amount of organic impurity, as represented by albuminoid ammonia, was very large. In consequence of the impurity of the water and the concentration by subsidence of impurities in the Reservoir, and evidences of much vegetable decomposition, you approved, after deliberation, of the cleaning of the Reservoir, and the adoption of partial measures of filtration, interception, and purification and the introduction of facilities for subsidence and the settling of suspended impurities in the water. To further subsidence and purification, lime was thrown into the Reservoir water.

I have before stated that the impure condition of the Tulsi water caused some anxiety in the early portion of this year, but towards the end of the past year it had attracted attention. I had observed a dangerous degree of vegetable contamination—such contamination as would at all seasons suggest the necessity of filtration and precaution, but at that period of the year a dangerous indication; the condition of the water is thus referred to in the Fourth Quarterly Report of 1881:—

"I have observed an increasing, towards the end of the year a dangerous amount of vegetable matter in the Tulsi water. I bring the impurity of this water supply in this report to notice with a view to demonstrating the necessity of filtration, and the pressing necessity of the filter beds being speedily prepared and in use."

I would refer to the condition of the Tulsi water in 1880, not with a view to a re-discussion of the quality of the Tulsi water in that year, or recalling attention to its quality since the first distribution in the city, but with a view to framing an opinion and estimate of the quality of the water now, and whether its distribution during these years has been followed by deterioration or improvement of the supply. The impurity in this year as in 1880 arises, at this particular season, from the exhaustion of the supply in the lake, and the concentration and decomposition of vegetable matter in the water left for distribution the poorer portion of the water having been drawn off, the impurer remains to be distributed. The Tulsi water, it must be remembered, is a fluid carrying, in different proportions, organic and mineral matters; some of the organic and mineral matters are in suspension and some in solution, the impurities in suspension, consisting of vegetable matter in different degrees of aggregation, and mineral deposit, have a tendency to subside on the water settling; this indicates what has occurred in the Tulsi lake: the upper strata—the purer portion—of water has been consumed, the level of the lake has fallen, and the portion of water the most impure having vegetable and organic matters most concentrated, remains to be distributed. The condition of the Tulsi water in 1880 is thus referred to in the Report of that year:—

"The impure condition of the Tulsi water before the annual rains caused great anxiety, and the alarm did not subside till the purification of a plentiful rainfall had been effected; had not rain fallen in the first week of June the supply from Tulsi must have been cut off and stopped. The organic impurity, represented by albuminoid ammonia, although it did not reach the enormous limit of the previous year, rose to ·34 parts per million. I was then acting as Municipal Commissioner, and after examination of the water and having observed that the impurity was progressive, and knowing that it would necessarily increase with the falling of the level of the water in the lake, I felt it my duty to issue instructions for the discontinuance of the Tulsi supply to the city, but rain falling as this step was about to be taken a measure so extreme was rendered unnecessary. Impure though the water was, it must be remembered that approximately 17 feet more clear water than in the first year of its existence was obtained from the lake. The prospects of Tulsi as a source of pure water supply are better than in the first year of distribution. Although even the construction of the storage reservoir, which to some extent acts as a settling tank, does not remove the necessity of filtration, it has now been ascertained that the extent of the reservoir purification in regard to finer vegetable deposition and removal is not very great. When the water from Tulsi was distributed in 1879 it was excessively foul, the level of the lake being then at 439 on Town Hall Datum. The water did not improve till the lake overflowed, and then a sudden improvement was observed followed after an interval by an accession of impurity, which appeared to me to be due to finely divided earthy matter and sand washed down in large quantities from the hills around the Tulsi basin by the rainfall; until the lake overflowed the water did not completely improve in quality, although it changed in character losing the previous intensity of impurity between the 19th of June and 2nd July.

"In November the supply from Tulsi delivered in the city exhaled a dead leaf odour and had a reddish tinge; it contained much free organic matter in the shape of ammoniacal products, and as there were no traces of sewage contamination the impurity was evidently due to the quality of the water in the lake; an examination of the strainers at the lake discovered that they were broken, and hence the excessive vegetable impurities in the water delivered in the city, and which would have been intercepted had the strainers been uninjured and complete.

"The consumption of Tulsi water, impure though it was, but less impure than in 1879, does not appear to have affected to any appreciable extent the health of the populations to whom it was distributed. This was also observed in 1879, and I drew special attention to it in the report of that year. It is possible that in its worst condition but little was drunk, and that the water was chiefly used for washing and cleansing; the straining of water through cloth when filling water vessels, which all classes do—and an excellent practice it is—may also have exerted some purifying influence. In the Girgaum district, in which the greatest enhancement of deaths of any of the districts supplied with Tulsi water is observed, the enhancement did not occur during the months of greatest Tulsi water impurity. The total death in March rose to 107 with one death from cholera, from 76 and 1 death from cholera in February, but in April they fell to 74, and in May to 68; in 1878 a March mortality enhancement was observed in the Girgaum district, with an April and May declension; in 1879 in this district the deaths were in January and February 54 each month, in March they fell to 44 in April to 36."

I have before referred to the impurity of the water in the beginning of the year; water collected from the Malabar Hill Reservoir and from a pipe in the Fort a few days before the measures of interception and filtration referred to were adopted yielded a very large amount of ammonical compounds; a sample from a Fort pipe yielded 60 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia, but a sample taken six days afterwards, when a system of partial filtration and purification has been carried out and was in operation, yielded 45, and in a sample of water collected on the 22nd instant the albuminoid ammonia had fallen to 22 parts per million. I collected water from the lake on the 21st instant at two different points; one sample was taken near the outlet, it displayed enormous vegetable contamination represented by 805 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia; the second sample taken from the north-west of the lake, was less impure, yielding 56 parts; it is therefore certain that the measures of interception and filtration now adopted in the Reservoir, although but partial, have a very distinct effect—that they have the effect of reducing to a considerable degree the vegetable impurities in the water, and of converting those vegetable impurities into other compounds.

I have not been able to find any traces of sewage contamination, the amount of chlorine in the water is very small, and taken in connection with other results of examination it indicates that there has been no sewage pollution.

The microscopical appearances will depend on the portion of water examined and the period during which the water has been kept; in the sediment numerous forms and shapes and developments will be observed—types of confervaceæ will be observed, and bacterial shapes and spirillar forms, besides representatives of the smaller fresh-water fauna or living animals. These are the developments which would be expected in a water impure, the organic shapes into which we might anticipate organic matter to be transformed.

The water in the lake appeared to me to have sunk to a low level; it is discoloured; at some points of the margin of the lake I observed a disagreeable exhalation. I think that an establishment should be employed to prevent cattle grazing on the margin of the lake and fouling the ground: unless that an establishment is employed to prevent cattle grazing around the lake, they will be allowed to do so. Looking at the impure condition of the lake, I would strongly advocate the drawing off of the water just before the beginning of the monsoon; through the sludge pipe much of the impurities could be drawn away.

I would also recommend the improvement of the temporary measures of filtration adopted at the Reservoir, the intercepting walls to be raised and the filtering media increased. This present system of filtration or purification more or less acts in three ways—by subsidence, by filtration, and purification of the water by the air as it rushes from the settling reservoir to Reservoir.

In conclusion, the result of examinations of the Tulsi water supply may be summarised as follows:—

The water contains a large quantity of vegetable matter, with some mineral, in suspension and in solution.

This organic contamination, if unremoved, makes the water a dangerous source of supply.

The organic contamination may be reduced by filtration. The measures which I would recommend generally are the filtration of the water, the guarding of the lake from pollution, and the removal annually through the sludge pipe, of the foul residue in the lower depths of water and at the bottom of the lake.

The mineral matter in the water is washed down from the hillsides around the lake, and the water carries away from the margins of the lake, as it falls, mineral deposit.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

No. 2574 of 1882.

From Rienzi Walton, Esq., M.I.C.E., Ex. Engr., Municipality, on Special Duty, Water Works and Drainage, to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

Ex. Engr. on Special Duty's Office, Bombay, 26th May, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 4177 of 1882 I have the honour to state that it would be quite possible to run the water off from the Tulsi Lake down to the level of the lowest inlet before the monsoon, but the water below that level would have to be raised by pumping power. This quantity is, however, only about 10 million gallons, and could with two or three 12 inch centrifugal pumps be cleaned out in a few days.

2. I must, however, point out that a very great inconvenience would in all probability be caused by the process of emptying the Lake. In the first place, it would be necessary to commence the work at once, and after a short time the water would cease to flow into Bombay; consequently, the lower portions of the island, now supplied with Tulsi water, would be dependent upon Vehar. At this season of the year, even with the present contracted area of distribution. Vehar is unequal to the demand upon it; therefore, with an increased area, the inconvenience caused by the scarcity of water would be very generally felt throughout the whole of the island.

3. The inhabitants of Malabar Hill would have to return temporarily to the bullock bheesty system which having been abandoned for the past two years, and the men and bullocks dispersed, would involve endless inconvenience and trouble on all of them.

4. There would also be the risk of a light monsoon, in which case the Lake would not fill up sufficiently to continue its supply to the end of the hot season of 1883. This would necessitate a repetition of the conditions I have described above.

5. I have already informed you, in my No. 2562, 25-5-82, that by the erection of filter banks on the slope of the Malabar Hill Reservoir the quality of the water from Tulsi has much improved, and as the banks are constructed of materials similar to what will be employed in the filter beds, but of much less area and thickness, I think the result of this small experiment may be taken as a fair forecast of what will be the result of working the filters; and further, as these banks can in no way be compared to filter beds for efficiency, it may be safely predicted that water which passes through the latter will be pure and wholesome.

6. The chief impurity in the Tulsi water is the presence of vegetable matter; this, by the system of downward filtration which it is proposed to adopt, will be entirely intercepted, as will also be all other bodies held in suspension, both fibrous, gelatinous, and granulous.

7. It therefore seems to me that if the lower inlet of the Tulsi Tower was opened just after the burst of the monsoon, and allowed to flow for several hours each day, much of the impurity which is met with in the lower strata of the Lake would be got rid of; and if a compartment of the Reservoir on Malabar Hill was kept filled, so as to supply the city during this process no inconvenience would be felt by those dependent on the Tulsi supply.

8. In considering the impurity of the Tulsi water during this hot season, one point has, I think, been lost sight of, and that is that is the first season of the increased submerged area, and thus a great accumulation of vegetable and other matter has been mixed with the water than in the preceding years. It is usually found to be the case that artificial lakes for the first year run foul water, as did Tulsi. Last year the Tulsi water was purer than the year before it, and better than it is now; it is therefore justifiable to infer that some of the impurity of this year is due to the recently submerged area, and that after the coming monsoon the water will again improve.—I have, &c.,

RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee suggested that a syphon might empty the lake.

Mr. Carroll observed that it was too late in the season to attempt such an alteration.

The Rao Saheb thought some means should be devised for cleaning out the lake. He would propose that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to bring forward some plan for cleaning the lake.

Mr. Walton, in reply to the Rao Saheb, said he hoped the filter beds would be completed by the end of the present year, and all the works by the end of May.

Mr. Nowrojee thought the filter beds would not be begun until the end of the monsoon.

Mr. Walton.—The walls supporting the filter beds are being built.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee called attention to the following remark in the Commissioner's letter:—"A scientific analyser's opinion of any water submitted to him for examination is always of rather an alarming character." That was a very sweeping statement and should not be lightly made. He did not know what had induced it. Perhaps it was to soften the strong report on this subject made by the Health Officer, and to give some weight to the theories of the Executive Engineer. He thought the Council should be the last persons to sanction any remarks with a view to lessen the value of the analytical report of the Health Officer, who was responsible for the health of the city of Bombay. In the discharge of his duty, and at the call of the Council, he went to Tulsi, analysed the nature and quality of the water, and made a very searching report; and that coming from an officer of the Municipality, and, gentleman of great scientific ability, ought to have weight attached to it. He (Mr. Nowrojee) could not therefore support the remark of the Commissioner as to an analyser's opinion being always alarming. The Council were aware that an able medical man published a letter on the quality of the Tulsi water, in which he stated that the water supplied to the inhabitants from Tulsi was of such quality that even the poorer classes were obliged to give it up for well water, giving up water for which they paid for water which might be dangerous. He would now make a few remarks on the subject of the Executive Engineer's report. The Executive Engineer, at a late meeting of the Council, spoke of the dust blown on the lake just before the monsoon, and said he believed the Health Officer was of opinion that the dust was not unwholesome. The Health Officer, however, had several times spoken of the unwholesomeness of the water, and in his last report summed up by saying the water contained a large quantity of vegetable matter, with some mineral in suspension and in solution, and that this organic contamination, if unremoved, made the water a dangerous source of supply. The Executive Engineer, in face of this report, travelled too far out of his way in saying that the Health Officer considered the dust was not absolutely unwholesome. The Health Officer said it was dangerous, and nothing could be stronger than that; and the Executive Engineer's statement was not, therefore, entitled to any weight. This was the authoritative report of their Executive Officer; and notwithstanding all Dr. Pinkerton had said, he thought the report of the Health Officer entitled to the greatest consideration on the part of the Council.

The Chairman said it was a very important matter, and as the Municipal Commissioner was not present, its consideration should be adjourned. He did not think Mr. Ollivant meant to treat the Health Officer's report lightly, but shared with the Council a high opinion of the Health Officer's abilities. All Mr. Ollivant meant, he believed, was that in submitting these scientific reports medical gentlemen, perhaps, made use of language calculated sometimes to alarm ignorant people.

The Rao Saheb said a statement was made by their own responsible officer that the water was absolutely dangerous to health, and there could not be two meanings in that.

The Chairman said that as the Commissioner was not present, the matter had better be deferred to the next meeting.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he had no objection.

Dr. Pinkerton said Mr. Nowrozjee was under a misapprehension as to what he (Dr. Pinkerton) had stated in regard to the Tulsi water. What he meant was that as the contaminating matter referred to was vegetable, it was not so dangerous as animal matter.

Further consideration of the subject was deferred.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Fête, Victoria Gardens, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Arago (s), from Compta; Rohilla (s), Sydney. Yesterday:—Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool; Alvah (s), Marseilles; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee, &c; Aglaja (s), China.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Cathedral High School re-opens on Monday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Maclean left, and the s.s. Rohilla entered, the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—The Bombay Carlton *vs.* the Baronet will resume play to-day at 3 p.m. sharp (weather permitting).

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered by Pundit Dayanand Sarasvati Swamijee this afternoon in the Gaiety Theatre, on the subject of "Non-destruction of animal life, and rise of India."

GOA.—An order from Lisbon has been received at Goa to set apart a piece of unconsecrated ground in the new cemeteries for the burial of those who die under ecclesiastical censure.

CHANGE OF SIRNAME.—Mr. A. H. Durant, H. M.'s Dockyard, has been permitted by the Government of India to assume from this date the sirname of Price, and he will in future be known as A. H. Durant Price.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Abdool Ismail was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a piece of cloth valued at Rs. 7, the property of Salvador Alfonso. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—Cooshna Manajee, a lascar employed in the Gun-carriage Factory, on Thursday last, whilst working at some timber, had his left knee crushed. He was removed to the Marine Battalion Hospital for treatment.

ASSAULT.—Peter Coyle, a seaman of the steamship Clan Ranald, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting the fourth officer of that vessel. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—To-morrow there will be an Ordination at the Cathedral, at the early service, commencing at 8 o'clock (Madras time), and morning prayer will be said as a separate service at 7-30. There will be no 11 o'clock service on this Sunday.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—[illegible], a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. J. [illegible], residing at Parel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs 20 belonging to his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE.—Wachter's champagne, which it will be remembered the Prince of Wales was the first to introduce into India, continues to be honoured in a special degree by the patronage of royalty. At Prince Leopold's wedding, the health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk in Wachter's "Royal Charter" champagne.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.—Ismail Hajee, a hawker, and Succaram Dhondoo, a labourer, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan—prisoner No. 1 of having in his possession a regimental coat, valued at Rs. 8, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving it from a soldier of H. M.'s 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment. They were fined respectively Rs. 10 and Rs. 20.

ALLEGED THEFTS.—Cassum Ameer, a dealer in glassware, living at 2nd Coombarwada, has reported to the police the theft from his house, on Thursday last, of a currency note for Rs. 100—On the same day Husraj Mooljee, living at Vurkagady, reported the theft of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 210. A servant and a locksmith were arrested on suspicion.

HONESTY REWARDED.—Amrootlal Govurdundas reported to the police on Thursday last that he had dropped on the public road a bundle containing currency notes, Municipal Bonds, and share certificates to the value of over Rs. 4,000. A man named Gungaram Amotram found the packet and made it over to the police. Amutram was rewarded with a sum of Rs. 100 by the owner.

PROWS SWAMPED.—The following prows were swamped in the heavy squall which passed over the harbour on Wednesday evening last:—Prow No. 2616, laden with 100 bales of pressed cotton; near Cross Island; 91 bales recovered. Prow No. 1304, laden with 282 bags coffee; swamped at the Carnac-bunder; no cargo recovered. Prow No. 2443, empty; wrecked on shore at the Boree-bunder. Prow No. 7015, laden with 22 tons of coal; swamped at Cooly-bunder.

A CASTE DISPUTE.—The case Josi Chinta Walji *versus* Hurry Bhanjee and Shamjee Veerjee was set down for hearing yesterday before Mr. W. Webb. The two defendants stood charged with defamation in making a certain false proclamation reflecting on the character of the complainant. The complainant appeared in person before the magistrate yesterday, and withdrew the charge against the defendants without their consent. Soon after the defendants appeared and applied for a summons against the complainant for laying a false information against them. The magistrate said that as the charge arose from a case before him, the defendants should make their application before another magistrate. The application was accordingly renewed before Mr. P. Ryan, when the complainants were asked to file a written information.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 5th June, for examination in the native languages:—

Hindoostani.—Lieut. W. Fryer, attached to [illegible] Regiment N. I.: Lieut. G. Duberly, attached [illegible] 21st Regiment N. I.; Lieut. A. Montgomery, attached to 19th Regiment N. I.; Lieut. B. [illegible] ton, 2nd Battalion E. Yorkshire Regiment; [illegible] C. Wegg-Prosser. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; [illegible] Lieut. H. E. C. Way, 2nd Battalion E. Yorkshire Regiment.

Marathi.—Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer, 17th Regiment N. I.

Persian, High Standard.—Surg.-Major P. [illegible], A. M. D.

Arabic, High Standard.—Lieut. E. C. Cox, [illegible] Regiment N. I.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON T[illegible]

THE case against George Dowdy, [illegible], and Edward Bascon, seamen of the [illegible] William D. Lawrence, who stood charged with assaulting Mr. S. Carlton, the third officer of that vessel, on the high seas, on the 10th April, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, High Court, for the defence.

Eugene Alexander deposed.—I am an able seaman on board the ship William D. Lawrence. On the morning of the 4th April I relieved the last witness, Turner, at 1 o'clock. Dowdy was in the watch with him. I heard the third mate sing out, "Heave the log." Dowdy dressed himself and went aft. I then saw Bascon come forward to the forecastle head, and again go aft. I heard the second mate sing out, "Keep back," and "I will shoot every black nigger to-night." I shortly after heard a shot fired. On hearing a second shot I jumped down towards the forecastle door, where I saw Henry Turner (the last witness). The second mate fired a shot where we were standing, and Butler was hit in the arm. We took Butler inside the forecastle, when the second mate fired another shot. I noticed that Dowdy had a cut on his forehead. The entry in the log book was never read out to the crew at any time. The watch below did not turn out when called, as they thought it was only seven bells. It is usual to call the watch then, to prepare themselves for the next watch.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—There were four shots fired altogether as I came down the forecastle head. I saw the third mate lie on the deck and groan.

Thomas Blake deposed.—I am an able seaman of the William D. Lawrence. I was in the watch on the morning in question. I went aft and hove the log, as ordered by the third mate. I left Dowdy on the poop. When I returned to the main deck, I heard high words pass between the third mate and Dowdy. The third mate struck Dowdy on his head. The second mate then came out of his room with a club and struck Dowdy with it. All hands went aft to see what the matter was. The second mate went back to his room and brought a revolver and said, "I would shoot every black——." I ran forward. The second mate commenced firing. The accused Butler was armed with a capstan bar. I went to rescue Dowdy from the third mate. The second mate struck Butler with a belaying pin, and it was after that that Butler took up a capstan bar. The chief mate also had a revolver in his hand. On the occasion that the men were called out to tack ship off Madeira, they all thought it was the seven bells call. The entry in the log book regarding the disturbance was never read out to us.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—Butler took up a capstan bar after he had been assaulted by the second mate with a belaying pin.

James Nunns deposed.—I am an able seaman of the William D. Lawrence. I heard the third mate use indecent language to Dowdy. I saw the second mate strike Dowdy several blows with a club. Dowdy was down on the deck at the time, and the third mate was on him. The second mate shouted to Butler, "Stand back, you——." He struck him with something like a club. Butler took out a capstan bar from the rack. All the watch came aft. The second mate brought a revolver and said, "Get back, or else I will shoot every black——." The chief mate also had a revolver in his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—[illegible] mate came out of his cabin with a revolver in his hand. I saw the third mate lying down, but I cannot say how he came to be in [illegible]

John Baptist deposed.—I am an able [illegible] the William D. Lawrence. I heard [illegible] used by the third mate. I did no[illegible] in the log book read out to the [illegible]

Mr. Crawford then addressed [illegible] which the magistrate, in dispo[illegible] that the accused were in a state [illegible] and that the second officer h[illegible] apprehension of danger for h[illegible] third officer's life, and was [illegible] revolver. The court found [illegible] guilty of wilful disobedience [illegible] and sentenced him to four weeks' [illegible]sonment. Butler (prisoner No. 2) [illegible] twelve weeks' simple impr[illegible] (prisoner No. 1) to twelve weeks [illegible] sonment

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Peshawar on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1882, Private John Cox, of the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—Offering violence to his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, in that at Peshawar, on the 26th of March, 1882, when a prisoner in the regimental cells he threw a piece of wood at Sergeant James Harris, of the same battalion, the Provost Sergeant, who was his superior officer and in the execution of his office. Offering violence to his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, in that at the place and on the day mentioned in the first charge, he threw a piece of wood at Acting Lance Corporal Henry Parr, of the same battalion, who was his superior officer and in the execution of his office. Using violence to his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, in that at Peshawar, on the 29th of March, 1882, when a prisoner in the regiment cells, he struck with a shovel Acting Lance Corporal Henry Parr, of the same battalion, who was his superior officer and in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner, Private John Cox, of the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years. The Commander-in-Chief confirmed the sentence, but remitted three years of the term awarded by the court.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE Government of India has passed a severe censure on the East Indian Railway management in connection with the recent accident to the mail train near Arrah. The accident in question took place, it may be remembered, on the 20th April last. The down mail was derailed a little distance before entering Arrah station. The train was travelling at a rate of between 15 to 20 miles an hour, and it moved some 360 feet after leaving the rails. Four native passengers were slightly contused; the permanent way was but little injured, nor were the injures to the train of any importance. The consequences were thus but slight, but the nature of the accident was serious. Mr. N. St. L. Carter, traffic manager, reporting the accident writes, under date 21st April.—

"It struck me with surprise that an accident of such a serious nature should be attended with consequences which happily were not serious. Were it not that the mail train was running at a reduced speed at the time it left the rails the consequence would, as far as can be foreseen, have been something fearful."

Mr. W. Peel, Executive Engineer, who conducted the official enquiry, also says in his report—

"The results of the accident were fortunately remarkably small, as only four passengers were slightly injured, and the damage done to the rolling stock was comparatively unimportant. That such was the case was due to the [illegible] having turned inwards into the six foot way [illegible] outwards down the slope of the embankment [illegible] high, and when it is considered that the train was travelling at the rate of at least 15 miles an hour it is [illegible] the loss of human life must have been very [illegible] the latter contingency had happened."

[illegible] testimony goes to show that the derailment is to be traced to what is technically [illegible] as the "buckling up" of the rails, a [illegible] brought about by the action of the heat [illegible] sun upon them. The maximum shade temperature at Arrah on the day of the accident was [illegible]. The driver of the mail stated in evidence that, immediately before the train was derailed, he noticed "about 50 or 60 yards in front of the engine that the rails had slewed outwards apparently over a foot." He at once shut off steam and applied the brake, but it was too late. Now we know that iron is in the habit of expanding under heat, and it is usual, where deemed necessary, to make proper provision on that score. It is no new discovery that iron rails will, unless precautions have been taken, expand and distort a line. The familiar joltings endured on a railway journey might, as we all know, be considerably mitigated but for the necessity of allowing for this expansion. The subject is perhaps involved in some difficulty in this country of excessive heat. But there is no occasion to enter upon the engineering difficulties of the question. The East Indian Railway have been censured, not because of an error in a difficult problem, but because of negligence in taking ordinary and known precautions in a matter of common practice. The sun is wont to be hot in the plains of Bengal in the month of April, and iron rails may consequently be expected to expand considerably under its influence, and it is the duty of the responsible engineers, if not to devise some new and original process, at least to adopt the recognised expedients to provide against that contingency. Mr. W. Peel, in his official report on his enquiry into the accident attributes it primarily to three causes; the excessive heat, insufficient allowance for expansion, and want of ballast—Mr. Peel concludes:—

"The general condition of the road near the scene of the accident is certainly very unsatisfactory, and at present it is not, I should consider, fit for trains run at a high speed. I would recommend, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to put the road into proper order and that the speed of trains over the portion affected be reduced until that work is satisfactorily carried out."

Mr. Nolan, Magistrate of Shahabad, also sent in a report on the accident, and its conclusion is as follows:—

"I have telegraphed to Government for an independent engineer to examine. I have serious doubts as to whether the line through this district is in a good state, and I think an impartial inspection by a person possessing technical knowledge necessary. The sleepers are being slowly removed, but as far as I can judge, this work was put off until too late. In the particular place where the accident occurred, the work of removing the condemned sleepers, the platelayers say, had been done, but it is a question whether some of those left in were not unfit."

It is but fair to observe that Mr. Figg, the Engineer Officer in charge of the district within which the accident occurred, also sent in his report, in which he takes a view of the general circumstances of the case different to that expressed by Mr. Peel and Mr. Nolan. How wide is this divergence may be gathered from the following extracts—

"At the scene of the accident the next morning the magistrate and I and others inspected a portion of the road, but could see no unserviceable sleepers or any defect which could have occasioned the accident. Some of the sleepers which the magistrate considered unserviceable were bored with an augur, but proved to be sound, and the pins in them perfectly tight. In the afternoon the road beyond the scene of the accident for a distance of 1,200 feet was closely inspected by Mr. Peel, the magistrate, and myself, and a few (3 or 4) sleepers were observed that should be replaced; many of the keys were slack, as also a few spikes, but nothing to occasion any accident or call for any special report."

The attitude taken both by the Government of Bengal and the Government of India in regard to the accident must in the above circumstances have surprised Mr. Figg. The former, in submitting Mr. Nolan's report to the Public Works Department, writes under date 3rd May—

"The attention of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways has been drawn to the statement of the District Magistrate regarding the line near Arrah. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that a very thorough and searching enquiry by an experienced railway Engineer is required."

The Government of India has expressed its opinion to the Consulting Engineer, under date the 25th of May, that it

"[illegible] the defective maintenance of the line be[illegible] and Buxar as brought to light both in para 57 [illegible] inspection report, dated 4th April 1882, by [illegible] and yourself, and by the accident in [illegible] reflecting very great discredit on the Engineer [illegible] district, and I am to say that the Government considers it highly unsatisfactory that any [illegible] first class railway like the E. I. Railway [illegible] to such remarks as have been made [illegible] of Arrah and by Mr. Peel, and which [illegible] that this portion of the line is at [illegible] passage of trains at high speed owing [illegible] loose spikes, loose keys, and deficient [illegible] I am to request that you will take an early [illegible] to carefully examine the whole of the district in question, and more particularly the state of the sleepers and fastenings; and the Agent may be requested to issue orders for the trains to run over this portion at reduced speed until the line can be reported as again restored to order."

These words are severe; we leave the reader to judge whether in the circumstances we have narrated they are deserved. The reference to the fact that the defective condition of the line had been noticed in the beginning of April contains perhaps the deepest censure in them all. Had any of the passengers in the derailed train been killed a charge of criminal negligence could, after such an avowal, have been sustained against the officer in charge of the line, and the knowledge of this report having been made very considerably adds to the culpability of the responsible officers of the East Indian Railway. No court could, as it is, refuse heavy damages to the injured passengers on learning that the report had been sent in on the 4th April; and it would be well if they could be induced to sue for such damages.

The line between Arrah and Buxar is not the only portion that has been stated authoritatively to be defective. The East Indian Railway have been fortunate enough to be forewarned as to the condition of another section close at hand. Mr. Carter in a letter quoted above writes—

"The state of the line between Patna and Mokameh is said to be unfavourable. If the Chief Engineer is convinced of this he may think well of reducing the speed of mail trains over this portion of the line also."

It need not be said that the further accident at Dumraon on the 22nd instant may lend much force to what we have written. A goods train was in this instance derailed. As a mishap of this character is usually due to defects in the roadway the presumption is that the line near Dumraon is in a defective condition. But as the results of the official enquiry have not yet been made known we are not disposed to build too much on a presumption, however probable and indeed irresistible it may appear in the peculiar circumstances. Giving the East Indian Railway the benefit of every doubt, we think the evidence we have brought forward, discloses a state of management on that railway calling for prompt amendment.—*Englishman.*

WAIFS.

ABOUT six months ago, the Schooner Mary was lost at sea, and nothing more was heard of her. On Sunday, however, her mate and boatswain arrived here per El Dorado, and a strange story they tell. It appears that the ship was wrecked on the coast of Quelpart, and the two men, together with sixteen Chinamen, having escaped with their lives, were thrown upon the island and lived there for nearly six months. The petty mandarins of the place having communicated with the authorities upon the mainland of Corea, received instructions that the sailors should be shipped to Seoul, the Corean capital; they accordingly sailed along the Corean coast northward in Corean boats and when out a few days they saw a Chinese fishing boat which they hailed, and arranged to be taken over to the Shantung Promontary. They then landed and proceeded on horseback to Chefoo. The mate of the schooner then reported himself to the British Consul there, and the men have found their way to Shanghai as already stated. Such are the outlines of the story as it has reached us; it may be [illegible] in detail to some extent as we have [illegible] able to verify it from first sources, but [illegible] tenor we have every reason to believe [illegible].—*North China Daily News.*

[illegible]!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—[illegible] the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet [illegible] duces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly [illegible] from all parasites or impurities, hardens [illegible] tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a [illegible] whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to [illegible] moves all unpleasant odour arising from [illegible] tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Flori[illegible] in part of honey and sweet herbs, is [illegible], and the greatest toilet discovery of [illegible] of all Chemists and Perfumers [illegible] wholesale by The Anglo-[illegible], Farringdon-Road.

BENGAL.

REDUCTIONS IN THE CALCUTTA CUSTOMS.—The reductions in the several departments in the Calcutta Custom House have been completed, resulting in a decrease of a little more than one-third of the whole establishment. It was proposed to abolish the office of Deputy Collector, which costs the Government Rs. 18,000 per annum, but this has not been carried out. The largest reduction, as was stated in this paper a short time ago, has been in the appraisers' department. There are fourteen appraisers, whose salaries amounted to Rs. 73,800 per annum. The number has been reduced to four. The highest salary before was Rs. 900, now it has been fixed at Rs. 500. Even the retention of so many as four would not have been necessary, but for the determination of the Government to levy a duty on tinctures in addition to wines, which are the only two dutiable articles at present. The services of the examining officers have been dispensed with. There has not been much change in the preventive service, which consisted of 141 officers whose salaries ranged from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100. There were six inspectors, and the number has been reduced to four. The number of officers has been reduced to about 100. There were nine grades; the first grade was in the receipt of a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem and the 9th grade Rs. 100 per mensem. It is proposed to reduce the maximum salary to Rs. 250 per month, as the nature of the duties the officer of the first grade has to perform is precisely the same as that of the last grade, but it took more than a quarter of a century before the 9th grade officer got to the first grade. The superintendent of the Preventive service is unable to reduce the number of Preventive officers to less than a hundred as some of them have to do duty at the Salt Golahs. The annual cost of the Custom House establishment exclusive of menial servants, has been Rs. 2,89,548, and the preventive service Rs. 3,26,880.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.—On Saturday last an aged native female was killed at the Bidabatty station of the E. I. Railway. It appears that, on attempting to enter the train, she lost her footing, fell off the platform under the foot-board, and was run over.—*Englishman.*

THE PATNA—BANKIPUR TRAMWAY.—There is a rumour, we hear, in circulating that the Patna and Bankipur tramway has been abandoned. This, we are in a position to say, is quite untrue. The line has been favourably regarded by those best able to judge of its usefulness in the locality, and the inhabitants of the district are most anxious for its completion. As we announced some time ago, the municipality have approved and granted every concession asked for. The reason for the delay in its construction is the fact that the Company have applied to the Government of Bengal for powers to construct their line. The Bengal Government have passed the matter on to the Government of India, and the latter may very probably delay the consideration of the question till the meeting of the Legislative Council in November, though why it should so delay, we are at a loss to know.—*Englishman.*

A DISABLED RAILWAY.—It appears that there is something wrong with one of the State Railways. What this is, we do not know, but a notice was suddenly issued by the East Indian Railway, on the 27th instant, without any previous warning to the public, that "through booking of all descriptions of goods traffic with the Tirhoot State Railway is to cease from the date of receipt of the notice, with the exception of salt in bags, English piece-goods pressed and screwed in bales, wine in cases and oilmanstores." This virtually means a stoppage of all traffic in country produce, building materials, railway iron and many other things, which it is of the greatest importance to the public, should be carried, to say nothing of the loss to merchants and other private individuals, as goods of all sorts will now have to remain at the Barh Ghat station for an unlimited time. The Tirhut State Railway which is solely responsible for this monstrous state of things is under the control of the Bengal Government, who will, we trust, cause no time to be lost in obtaining a reversion of the highly objectionable order.—*Englishman.*

AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.—We hear that, owing to an unhappy misunderstanding, the Monghyr Baptist Chapel is likely to be closed. Only one instead of two services on Sabbath days is now held, and the reason is that the attendants are so few in number that this step, however much to be regretted, was unavoidable. Monghyr, of all places in India, was pre-eminently the station in which the Baptist cause took firm root, and has for years flourished to a noticeable extent. The Baptist Chapel (we refer to the old building at present used for worship by native Christians), was, through the indefatigable exertions of the Revd. Mr. Chamberlain, founded in 1816, and was opened in 1819. His labours were marvellously successful, and they were seconded with no less zeal by such good and able successors as the Revds. Moore, Leslie, Lawrence and Parsons.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.—Among other things the Marquis of Ripon intends to do for the Volunteers in India, says the "Service Gossip" of a Military magazine, is to bring to the notice of Her Majesty a number of officers who have been instrumental in raising regiments, and in other ways promoting the well-being of the force, that they may receive some appreciable mark of Royal favour. With reference to the above, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Campbell has held the appointment of commandant of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps since August 1869, and Major C. Dodd that of the Allahabad Volunteers since January, 1871. The command of the Lucknow Volunteerrs has been in the hands of Major Hartwell since 1873; whilst Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Lawrence, of the Agra Volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel Fergus-Graham of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers have been commandants of their respective Corps since 1878—the latter from November and the former from August. Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson, who for years has been connected with the Simla Volunteers, has held the appointment of commandant since 1880. All the above, which however are only a few of the Bengal Presidency commandants, it is well-known have been and are most zealous commanding officers, and have done an immense deal towards raising the Volunteer force to the position it now holds, and, it must be acknowledged, are well deserving of recognition. Only two of the commandants out of the number mentioned belong to the regular forces, namely, Lieutenant Colonel Graham and Major Dodd who, however, has been in civil employ for at least 20 years; the others are all Volunteer officers pure and simple.—*Englishman.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On May 28th, information was conveyed to the Coroner, Mr. B. L. Gupta, who also happens to be the Divisional Magistrate, that a man was lying in the Medicial College Hospital suffering from stab wounds, whose condition was such as made it necessary to record his dying deposition. Accordingly Mr. Gupta repaired to the Hospital, and in the presence of the accused, named respectively Bhugwan, Ramdeen, and Seetul, recorded the dying man's evidence. From his statements it appeared that, like the majority of similar cases, a woman was at the bottom of the affair. Her name was Bhoodia; she was formerly under his protection, but latterly she left him for another, belonging to the prisoners' party. Jealous naturally sprang up, and revenge was sought for, at least threats were interchanged whenever the injured man met the prisoner. This continued for some time, till on the day in question the prisoners way laid the injured man in Phoolbagan, in the Bur tollah Section. This was at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the manner in which the attack occurred, as deposed to by the dying man, appears to be this six men, amongst whom he could identify the accused as well as another man, not in custody, suddenly pounced upon him. Bhugwan, inflicted the first stab. He staggered and fell in a semi-conscious state, when another blow was inflicted, but by whom he could not state. Both Bhugwan and Ramdeen had knives in their hands, and Seetul was the person who gave the order "*maro!*" In fact Seetul was the ringleader and instigator of the attack. In the course of the evidence the man evinced great pain. His name is Gooru Singh. He has six stab-wounds. The Resident Surgeon, has no hopes of his recovery. Under the cirumsances the accused are at present remanded to Jail.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS DEATH-RATE.—The weekly return of births and deaths within the Municipality of Madras reported from 20 to 26th May, 1882, gives the total number of births as 306, of which 163 males and 130 females were born alive and 3 males and 1 female were still-born. They are classified thus: 5 males and 1 female East Indians: 8 males and 9 females native Christians; 137 males and 109 females, Hindus; and 16 males and 21 females, Mahomedans. Of the total number of births reported, 2 were registered in Ramasawmy's Lying-in Hospital, and 13 in the Government Lying-in Hospital. During the same period, there were 234 deaths from all diseases, being 24 less than the average of the corresponding weeks for the ten previous years. Under the classification of diseases 3 males and 6 females died of small-pox, 2 males of measles; 24 males and 33 females of fevers, 14 males and 11 females of dysentery: 7 males and 9 females of diarrhœa 1 female of cholera, and 75 males and 49 females of other diseases.

OPENING OF THE TOWN HALL AT TRICHINOPOLY.—Pursuant to notice, an inaugural meeting was held last Friday evening in the local Town Hall at the Fort. The Band of the 21st Regiment N. I. was in attendance, and the Town Hall Committee appeared to have spared no pains in making the occasion as imposing as possible. There was a very large attendance of native officials from all parts of the district, and also a few visitors from neighbouring districts. A few European gentlemen with their families honoured the occasion with their presence.—*Madras Times.*

EURASIANS, NATIVES OF INDIA.—The Madras Government, in reply to a question from Mr. White, the President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, as to whether, according to Major Baring's budget speech, members of that community were not to be excluded from the Uncovenanted Service, has stated that as "East Indians clearly fall under the definition of 'natives of India' given in paragraph 2 of Government of India Circular, dated 18th April, 1879, recorded therein, there can be no doubt of their being eligible for any appointment which natives of India may hold."

THE CHANDI CHOWK MURDER.—The trial of Hyodeah, who committed the murder of Ramroop in Chandi Chowk-street, Bangalore, on the 10th of March last, and who was committed to the Sessions came off on Saturday last. The nine witnesses who appeared for the prosecution in the preliminary enquiry were re-examined, and on their having corroborated their previous statements, which went to prove the murder as having been committed by the accused, the case was adjourned till to-day for judgment. This day the sentence of death was passed. The prisoner was very cool, and perfectly resigned to his fate. His only request was to obtain his wages due by the Postal Department, in which he was employed as a runner, and the property which he had left in his house, and which he desired to will away to some relative of his.—*Bangalore Daily Post.*

ENCROACHMENT OF THE SEA AT BEYPORE.—The *Madras Times* correspondent at Beypore writes:—The sea has encroached considerably on the southern portion of the Beypore foreshore, and the erosion is now only within two chains of the permanent way. It is believed that if a number of groynes are not thrown out at an early date, the erosion, as the monsoon advances, must reach the railway line. The sea has already washed away several houses and a large number of cocoanut trees, and a good many more are threatened with a similar fate. A large house, belonging to a Mapilla fisherman, is in imminent danger; as the waves have already broken up the ground within a few feet of the house. It is very distressing to think that house after hoese in thus allowed to be washed away, while Government and the Railway Company have as yet only put forth feeble efforts to check the progress of the sea. The sea-wall, which the Public Works Department is now constructing to connect the shore with the "Rocky Island" on which the wind Observatory is kept, and a temporary sand groyne supported by wooden slabs, which the Railway Company has constructed, seem to have checked the encroachments of the sea on the northern shore. The temporary sand groyne has clearly saved one of the Company's bungalows. The Railway Company has placed rails to help the Public Works Department to bring boulders for the construction of a groyne, but these arrangements will not check the erosion on the southern shore where the line is threatened. It would seem that the sea-wall under construction, and the temporary groyne which projects from the northern shore, have tended to divert the force of the waves towards the southern shore.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Sir Salar Jung.—Sir Salar Jung arrived at Allyghur on the 30th May, and was received at the railway station by the members of the College Fund Committee and other raisis. From the station, accompanied by Syed Ahmed Khan and Moulvie Suminlla Khan, His Excellency drove direct to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College where he was received by Kunwar Luft Alli Khan, President, and Rajah Syed Bakur Alli, Vice President of the College Fund Committee, Moulvie Muhamad Karim, President, and Moulvie Ismail Khan, Vice President of the Managing Committee. His Excellency after inspecting the school and college classes, and the new college buildings, with which he seemed to be much pleased, proceeded to the house of Syed Ahmed Khan. At two o'clock His Excellency received visits from the raisis who had gone out to meet him, and he left by the evening Mail.—*Pioneer.*

The Simla Sapphire Case.—The Simla sapphire case has been decided, and Mahomed Sadiq has won the day. The circumstances out of which this case arose attracted considerable attention some little time ago. On the 8th of March last, the plaintiff delivered to the defendant at Simla, two seers of "blue stones," to the value of Rs. 10,000, on approval for one week. The stones were to be held at defendant's risk, and after the lapse of a week were either to be returned or purchased out-right. Neither of the latter conditions were fulfilled; and when the present action was brought before the Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Simla, the defendant, Mr. W. H. Pollard, denied liability. Among the issues which had to be decided the two principal ones were—(1) Did defendant agree to pay Rs. 10,000 for the stones, after the expiry of the week? and (2) were the terms of the memorandum of 8th March subsequently modified and extended, as to time, with the consent of both parties? It would appear that the Court has seen cause to negative the latter issue, for it has not only awarded the full price claimed for the stones, but also the entire costs.

The Simla Municipality.—The precise nature of the new constitution to be granted to Simla seems not yet to have been settled, but its principle has been definitely laid down, and we understand that recommendations on the subject, prepared by the Punjab Government, are now before the Viceroy. The municipal committee is to be re-constituted, and a representative character, imparted to it in accordance with the policy of the local self-government resolution lately promulgated by the Government of India. At the same time, the Punjab Government is, we believe, inclined to recognize some force in the argument in favour of a mixed system by which some of the members of the new municipality would be appointed by authority, while others would be appointed by election of some kind. But in all probability, before the new constitution is stereotyped, the leading questions connected with its formation will be referred to a committee on which the Government of India, the local Government, the Municipal committee, and the Reform Committee will all be represented.—*Pioneer.*

BURMAH.

Sanatarium for Rangoon.—Captain Parrott, Settlement Officer in the Hanthawaddy district, has pointed out a place called Kanyashay, as possessing several desirable aspects for a seaside watering-place for Rangoon. It is situated on a high sandy elevation of an average breadth of a quarter of a mile, is well wooded, and has an ample supply of good water. The sandy beach and hill extend for about four miles on each side, forming a good road covered with fine turf. Captain Parrott points out that if the roads he had previously recommended were made, this charming spot could be brought within a six-hours' drive of Rangoon. It is to be hoped, now that public attention has been called to this spot, it may be opened out a little, and made available for those who are not wealthy enough to afford a sea trip, and yet who are desirous of obtaining a change; and if Captain Parrott has not been too enthusiastic in his praises of Kanyashay, it seems a more desirable spot for a sanatarium than Elephant Point.—*Statesman.*

REPORTED OUTRAGE AGAINST THE ENGLISH MINISTER IN MOROCCO.

A telegram from the *Daily News'* Marseilles correspondent, dated May 9th, states:—It is reported that the English Minister at the Court of Morocco has been stoned by a large number of Moors while he was taking a stroll along the high street of the capital. The Sultan has in consequence imprisoned, it said, six hundred men. The report requires confirmation.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on May 11th:—"No intelligence in the Foreign Office, Madrid, confirms the news of the reported outrage on the British Minister in the streets of Tangiers. Moreover, at the end of April the British, French, Italian, and Spanish Ministers left for the interior of Morocco on an official visit to the Sultan in his capital. Sir John Hay often visits the Moorish Prince, more often than any other representative, and his personal influence in Morocco has been for years the object of the greatest jealousy to Italian and Spanish diplomacy, which showed their animus at the Madrid Conference in 1880. The main object of the present visit of Sir John Hay is to plead in favour of the Hebrews, who are still badly treated in Morocco. The Spanish papers express alarm at the rumoured establishment of a British factory and fisheries south of the river Draah, in territory where the Sultan of Morocco has not a shadow of right. The real cause of the rivalry is that four-fifths of the trade of Morocco is in British hands."

A correspondent wrote from Morocco to the *Daily News*, under date April 14:—The British Envoy, Sir John Drummond Hay, resident Minister at Tangier, arrived here from Casa Blanca on the 9th inst. on a mission to the Emperor of Morocco, Mulai Hassan, and made his entry into the city with great state, the road being lined with Moorish troops for a couple of miles beyond the gates. A fine house with extensive gardens in a pleasant part of the town had been prepared for his reception called the Dar Mulai Ali, where the entire Mission is now accommodated very comfortably. On the second day following the entry the official reception by the Sutan took place in a large open inclosure adjoining the palace, and the spectacle was one not soon to be forgotten. However low the Moors may have sunk as a nation since the days when Granada and the richest provinces of Spain were subject to their sway, and the arts and sciences flourished under their rule, they have lost nothing of their skill in producing effect. On every side of the great square were arranged lines of soldiers, some in the flowing white sulham, with red high cap and turban, armed with the long gun of native manufacture, while others wore a kind of red Zouave costume, with blue pantaloons. The Sultan's entry from the palace was announced by the clash of brass bands, composed of musicians dressed in brilliant and many-coloured robes reaching to their feet, and presently he was seen to emerge from the gate, preceded by several gaily caparisoned led horses. He was dressed from head to foot in white, enveloped in an ample haik of the finest material, and rode a fine white horse, which pranced slowly forward to the centre of the court, where the Envoy was standing. On either side of his Majesty were attendants, whose business it is to keep off the flies or other noxious insects, and one of them held over his head, at the end of a long cane, a large crimson sun-shade which, considering the heat of the sun, was on this occasion a very appropriate adjunct. Behind followed the Grand Vizier and other dignitaries, all on foot, as in the presence of the Sultan no one is allowed to be mounted. The Envoy, with the members of the Mission, awaited him in the centre of the square, the presents which had been brought for his Majesty's acceptance being loaded on several mules behind. The interview was of a most cordial nature, and was limited, as is customary on such occasions, to a purely formal welcome and congratulatory speeches, private audiences being subsequently given for the transaction of business. The gorgeous pageant was watched, as we were told, by many bright eyes from the neighbouring palace walls, arrangements having been made for the ladies of the harem to view it from the terraces. There are said to be a very large number of inmates in the Imperial harem, many of them female relations of the late Sultan Sidi Mohammed, but without including these there are about 500 ladies at the Sultan's disposal, and the number is being constantly added to. There is also a French Mission here, accompanied by several experienced officers occupying official position in Algeria. Whatever may have been its object, it is reported here that friendly relations have been strengthened, and that Monsieur Ordega, the French Envoy, has given such assurances to the Moorish Government as to satisfy the Sultan of the desire of the French to avoid any complications on the south-eastern frontier of Morocco, and to respect the integrity of the Empire. Monsieur Ordega had a farewell audience of the Sultan this morning, and leaves probably on the 16th on his return to Tangier via Mogodar, where the French Government vessel Desaix is awaiting him.

TORTURE OF ITALIANS IN MONTEVIDEO.

A telegram from Rome, dated May 10th states:—In the Italian Chamber to-day Signor Massari asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs for information relative to the affairs of Montevideo. Signor Mancini, in his answer, said that two Italians accused of complicity in a murder were arrested, and shortly after their imprisonment the rumour spread at Montevideo that they had been tortured. On the Italian Vice-Consul asking to see the prisoners two individuals resembling them were shown to him in a perfect state of health, and this appeased the fears of the other Italians resident at Montevideo. Two months later, the real prisoners having been proved innocent, were liberated. They related that they had been subjected to the most atrocious tortures. The Consul, not having obtained an answer to his energetic protest, withdrew on board the Italian man-of-war Carcciolo, commanded by Captain de Amezaga, the latter having likewise signed the protest. The Italian Government, informed of these facts, sent Signor Cova, the Italian Minister at Buenos Ayres, on a special mission to Montevideo to insist on the local Government giving proper redress, and this he obtained, together with compensation amounting to 50,000 francs for the two unfortunate victims. Signor Mancini concluded by praising very highly the conduct of Captain de Amezaga, but reserving his judgment on the conduct of the Vice-Consul until further information.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome drawing, dining, dressing and bed-room french-polished teakwood furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, table ornaments, a walnutwood square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, pictures, American cooking stove, &c., &c., at Colaba, late Government Telegraph Office Bungalow, No. 3, near Jute Mill and Colaba Station.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned premises, the property of C. W. Lovegrave, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Club on MONDAY, the 5th instant, and sale to commence at 1-30 p.m.

AT 3 P. M.

1 Shigram.

The property is now on view. No catalogues.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1822.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, harmonium, bagatelles, toilette, handsome China flower-vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Messrs. W. F. Melvin and F. A. Spencer, proceeding to England. The same comprises rich hollow cut glassware, superior dinner, desert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle-stands, hot-water curry and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, biscuit box, spoons and forks, butter cooler, toast rack, salvers, bottle holders, muffineers, mother-o'-pearl handled fruit knives and forks in case, table candlesticks, table cutlery, and french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain furniture, such as dining, drawing-room, pier, card, camp, oval writing, wash-hand and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, large size sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, bookstand, large book shelf, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, rocking office and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, a harmonium by Cramer, London, toilet hat and music bookstand, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, piano stool, a Singer's sewing machine on stand, a teakwood fixed aquarium with gold fishes, a mahogany slate bed bagatelle table with balls, cues, &c., handsome iron bedstead complete, camp cot, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, blackwood and camphorwood chest of drawers, glass door cupboard, a handsome teakwood almyra with mirror glass door, iron sofa, dressing glasses, gown stand, screens, handsome Brussel's carpet, Cambay carpet, table and hanging lamps, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, rich table ornaments and flower vases, pictures, timepieces, figures, bath dispense and cook-room furniture and copper utensils, cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, books, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd June, sale commencing at 1 p.m. (sharp) Bombay time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at 124, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, made to order, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate solid mahogany full-size slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts, in excellent order, with balls, cues, bronze lamps, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, two handsome fast-trotting Arab horses, one iron grey and one flea-bitten, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong 4-seated open carriage in very good order, a handsome strong "victoria" in excellent order, nearly new, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonette, sets of plated mounted single and double harness, gentleman and lady's side saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of A. Blascheck, Esq. The same comprises rich thin star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware such as a set of dish covers in 2 pieces by "Mappin," cruet frame, biscuit box, bread basket, oblong tea-tray, round waiter, salt cellars, tea-set in 4 pieces, toast-rack, a set of "fiddle pattern" spoons and forks for 12 persons in mahogany case, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well-seasoned blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, made to order, such as a set of blackwood telescopic dining table in 5 pieces for 12 persons, handsome sideboard with marble top, dumb waiter, book-case, Madras pattern drawing and dining-room arm and without arm chairs, pier, circular, oval, tripod, monkey, ford, dressing, washing and writing tables, whatnots handsome drawing-room cleopatra and conversation couches, easy, folding, and reclining chairs, handsome bentwood American chairs, centre ottoman, hanging and table silver kerosine lamps, a handsome walnutwood cottage piano by Rose & Co. in excellent order, a first-rate solid mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, by Burroughs and Watts, in very good order, handsome iron and brass japanned 4 posts bedstead with spring, and hair mattress complete, handsome large size almirah with plate glass mirror, Madras pattern chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, plants, &c., &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong light 4-seated open carriage in very good order.

1 handsome strong light victoria in very good order.

do. do. mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

1 pair of handsome, one flea bitten, and one iron grey Arab horses.

Sets of plated mounted single and double harness, lady's and gentleman's saddle, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell in one lot by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of June 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Mahomed Mohidin, Mohidin Poolay and Company, the undermentioned five pieces or parcels of leasehold land together with the building standing on a portion thereof and used as tanning factory, assessed under No. 109.

Firstly.—All that piece of salt Batty ground or Foras land containing by admeasurement 2559 8-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the salt batty ground of Beeka Coolee, on the south and east by the Batty ground of Madherao Bhasker, and on the west by the Batty ground of Lawrence Coly, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 137 and 170 respectively, situate at Dharavee in the sub-district of Mandvee.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situate at Dharavee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1701 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 329, and bounded on the east by the land of Chandoo Mooljee, on the west by the land of Pasconek, on the north by the land of Mahdev Bhasker, and on the south by the land of St. Michael Church.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the south-east side of Dharavee-road in Mahim in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring about ninety feet in length from east to west at one end, about one hundred and twenty-five feet at the other end, and about 206 feet and four inches in breadth from north to south at one end, and about one hundred and ninety-two feet and six inches at the other end, and bounded on the east by factory and land of Kattay Syed Mahomed and Company, on the west by the factory erected by Channa Woona Cheena Ali Akbar and Company, on the north by the factory of Heerjee Dharsey and on the south by the land of Madherao Bhaskerjee and Church property, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 149 and 17.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the south side of the Dharavee-road in Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring about four hundred and two feet in length from north to south at one end, and about four hundred and fifty five feet at the other end, and about sixty feet in breadth from east to west at one end, and about thirty-five feet at the other end, and bounded on the east by the land of Antone King, on the west by the land of Sao Mingel's Church, on the north by the land of the said Mahadherao Bhaskerjee, and on the south by the land of Mannuel Creeds, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 150 and 153.

And Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of salt batty ground or foras land containing 5,700 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the salt batty ground of Chandoo Mooljee Khoja, on the west by the salt batty ground of Lawrence Coly, on the north by the salt batty ground of Mingeil Chewar Kinnee, on the south by the salt batty ground of Bhoka Patel, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 328, situated at Dharavee southern side of the Dharavee-road in the sub-district of Mandvee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers, or to Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, at his office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1882.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 10th January, 1882, by Bhyrubpersaud Bunniah, Chaprassee. If the whole is not recovered, 10 per cent. on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.

Nos. 59332, 76157, 67190, and 73396 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 0/71 80042, and 77650 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0/97 35917, 07469, 0/96 51361, 0/97 33361, 0/96 99681, 20148, 51718, 75816, 0/97 33023, 0/96 98465, 44617, 0/97 03689, 09329, 0/96 08232, 28546, and 0/69 58370 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 200 Notes per Rs. 20 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.

BURN & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.

Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—Paris.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

Boadring and Lodging during the Monsoon will be charged on moderate terms.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.

First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.

Cash with Order.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents and Sole Importers of Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.

Sub-Agent for Bombay.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	„ 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	„ 60 0

MOSELLE.

Brauneberger (still)....................	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayen

Laubenheimer.....................	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ ..
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ...	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. Dupille Macau Medoc.

Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From A. Dupille, Macau, Medoc.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre....................	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	

BURGUNDY.

Volnay..................................	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	

BRANDY.

G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac..........	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star..........	„ 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars........	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)...........................	„ 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old)..............................	„ 34 0	

BEER.

		Per 1 doz pints.
ST. PAULI BEER..........................	„ 5 8	„ 4 0

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth.......................	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)...............	„ 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)........	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	„ 15 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 9 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club.

Carlton Club, 1875,
December 20.

Messrs. R. Mathews & Compy.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being most excellent.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "Carlton" Whiskies that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

Shippers.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

HOCKS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Erbach, light sound dinner wine	Rs. 17	Rs. 10 8
Laubenheimer, soft, and good Bouquet	18	11 0
Nierstein, very soft, rich in character and flavour	24	13 0
Steinwein, good flavour, soft and delicate.	24	13 0

SPARKLING WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Champagne, Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry ..	Rs. 49	Rs. 26 0
Ditto Geisler's Finest Brand	48	25 0
Ditto Mum's Pale and Dry	40	22 0
Moselle, very Dry	33	18 0
Ditto Full Muscatel Flavour	36	20 0
Hock, Full Flavour and Softness	33	18 0
Ditto Muscatel Flavour and full Bouquet...	36	20 0
Claret, most agreeable and refreshing wine known	27	15 0

BOLTON & COMPANY.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

RAT TRAPS.—A customer says "they are capital." He caught 17 rats in 3 days. Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ORNITHOPHONES, a little instrument, can be carried in the vest pocket, imitates the note of almost any singing-bird at pleasure. Each Re. 1-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ÆSTHETIC PORTRAIT FRAMES (velvet and flowers) for carte-de-visite pictures, free by post, Re. 1.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

STAND-BACK SIGNAL, Loud Whistle and Horn combined (nickel silver), for use of bicyclists, can be carried in the vest pocket. Rs. 4 each.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 40. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NON PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, a portable instrument worked by a handle and roller acting on an endless band. Price Rs. 28 each.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Read, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBA
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs.	a.	p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)				
Large	5	2	6	0
Small	3	1	3	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	3	1	3	0
Medium	2	0	13	0
Small	1½	0	10	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1	4	0
IMPORT ENTRY.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	4	1	12	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK BILLS............ (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1	12	0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1	12	0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	2	0	12	0
Small	1	0	5	0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0	13	0
SAND PASS	1	0	8	0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0	10	0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0	10	0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0	10	0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0	8	0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0	10	0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0	8	0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0	8	0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1	3	0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1	0	0

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have received their stock of the above, consisting of Coats, Caps, and Leggings, and gentlemen requiring a really good Waterproof suit are invited to inspect them. They are proof against the HEAVIEST TROPICAL RAINS.

PRICE LIST.

A good and useful Coat	... 12	0
Do. do. better quality	... 15	0
A very superior one	... 24	0
Double Texture, fine, light and durable	... 28	0
Light Waterproof Inverness Capes	... 15	0
Do. do. superior	... 24	0
Waterproof Cloth Coat of very superior make and finish	... 40	0
Do. do. finest quality	... 45	0
Waterproof Leggings, per pair	... 6	8
Officers' Regulation Waterproof Cloaks	... 40	0
Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	... 6	8
Do. do. superior quality, per yard	... 10	8

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA KURRACHEE LUCKNOW BENARES
BOMBAY POONAH CAWNPORE LAHORE
MADRAS AGRA DELHI DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

PREVENTION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on May 11th, Sir W. Harcourt on rising to ask leave to introduce a Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland, said—I think the House is aware, Sir, why, in the absence of the two foremost men who sit upon this bench—men upon whom has fallen not only the weight of public sorrow but that of private grief—the task has devolved upon me of bringing under the attention of the House this grave matter. I have much need to ask the indulgence of the House in endeavouring to discharge a difficult duty at a time when I feel I am bound to say more than usually unequal to it. (Hear, hear.) I think, Sir, that upon this sad and solemn day on which you attended, I believe, by the majority of this House, have paid a signal tribute to the memory of a noble and generous life which was lost in the service of his Queen and of his country—(hear, hear)—her Majesty's Government would ill respond to the sentiments of this House if they approach this momentous subject in any other than a sober and chastened spirit. I believe that these times, and also that which comes after us, will regard with respect and with admiration the temper in which this nation has confronted a blow—(hear, hear,)—which it has felt to be not only a public calamity but a national disgrace—(cheers)—and those who are responsible for the conduct of the affairs of England have only to imitate the example of her people in the dignified self-restraint remote alike from the temper of revenge from the spirit of panic, and from the impulse of passion. (Hear, hear.) The task we have before us is to heal a great and desperate wound, and, if I mistake not, there never was a moment so favourable as the present for that healing process. Sir, I believe that the sentiments of the three kingdoms under the rule of the Queen never beat more in unison than they do to-day in the harmony of mutual sympathy and in the sentiment of a common sorrow. No man, I believe, is unjust or wicked enough to doubt the sincerity of the indignation with which the Irish people—(cheers)—regard the crime which has sullied their soil. All sorts and conditions of men in that country, without distinction of party or of creed, have joined together to denounce this atrocious deed and its authors. (Hear. hear.) And this House, I believe, faithfully represents the spirit of the nation when in the dark eclipse by which we are overshadowed the din of controversy for a time has been hushed, and the clash of contending parties is suspended. (Hear, hear.) If ever there was a time in which we could approach the question of Ireland in a temperate and a wise spirit, a question which has often been the battle-field of discord and contest—when we could approach it in a spirit of conciliation and good-will—(a laugh and ministerial cheers)—that occasion is to-night. Between the Irish nation and the people and Government of the United Kingdom there is and there can be no quarrel. That the heart of the mass of the Irish people is sound the voice that comes to us from every province of that land testifies. (Hear, hear.) But we must take to ourselves no illusions on the matter. (Opposition cheers.) The deed at which we shudder to-day is not an isolated act. (Opposition cheers.) Though the body of Ireland is sound there is a fearful plague-spot on it, and I firmly believe that the Irish no less than the English nation desire that that plague-spot shall be removed. (Hear, hear.) There is a cancerous sore in Ireland—the House will anticipate of what I am about to speak——which corrodes and corrupts its healthy frame, and that springs from the baneful venom of secret societies and unlawful combinations. (Cheers.) To that foul disease it is necessary that the surgeon's knife should be applied. We have to cauterise, we have to extirpate it; and it is to that most serious subject that I have to ask the attention of the House to-night. These felon and miscreant deeds are the work of secret gangs, of nocturnal conspiracies, of hired assassins. It is with these excrescences upon the Irish nation, which ["like a mildewed ear blasts its wholesome brother,"] that we have to deal, and to which I have to call the attention of the House to-night. It is these things which have brought us to the sorrow and the shame that is on us to-day. And it is with these that it is the duty of all of us to grapple, and I believe that the Irish people and their representatives will feel that to them foremost of all belongs the duty of grappling with them. (Hear, hear.) I regret the absence to-night, not only of my friends to whom I have already alluded, but of another friend, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is unable, from causes well known to the House, to be present here, and he has gone to Ireland in the spirit of a man who knows that the post of difficulty and of danger is the place of honour. (Cheers.) He has gone, Sir, to Ireland in the same spirit which animated that noble breast which you have laid in the grave to-day, and Lord Frederick Cavendish has bequeathed to his successor that flag of conciliation and of peace which he carried when he died. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I shall best discharge the duty which has fallen upon me if I endeavour, as plainly and as simply as possible, to lay before the House the nature of the evils with which we have to deal and the remedies which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend to the House. I have said that in our judgment the great source and origin of these mischief is to found in those secret societies and unlawful combinations which have made the operation of the ordinary law insufficient for the preservation of life and property and for the punishment of crime, and that statement will constitute the preamble of the Bill which I ask leave to introduce. Now, Sir, the first and the greatest of all evils in society is insecurity in the punishment of crime. Everybody knows that there exists a terrorism—a state of terror in Ireland which has prevented the juries in Ireland from acting upon the evidence and according to their oaths. That is the first evil with which we propose to deal. Such a state of things is that undermines the very foundations of justice. (Cheers). We can hardly wonder that the ordinary juryman—and we can hardly blame him—wants the firmness to do his duty with a pistol levelled at his back, the dagger levelled at his breast, the rifle fired into his house at night. We cannot allow justice in this way to be paralysed—we cannot allow the retribution of crime in this manner to be baffled and defeated. (Laughter from several Irish members.)This is in no degree a laughing matter. (Cheers.) It is in my opinion the most serious matter that we can be called upon to consider. (Cheers.) The main cause of crime is an expectation of immunity—an expectation which in Ireland at this moment is too well founded—an immunity which is founded upon terrorism and its consequences. That being so, on those occasions, and in that part of Ireland where it is impossible to find tribunals which can do justice and secure the punishment of crime, it is necessary to find a tribunal which shall have the firmness and authority which shall assert the law and lead to its just execution. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to create in Ireland for these occasions and in those places where the ordinary course of the law cannot operate a special tribunal. (Loud cheers.) But there arises the difficult question—How is that tribunal to be constituted? Where are you to find the persons capable of bearing so great a burden, so heavy a responsibility, and persons who can inspire confidence in the country? (Hear, hear, from Mr. Healy.) In the year 1833, when a condition of things arose in the tithe war very similar to that which we have to face to-day the Parliament of that day established military tribunals. The Government have considered the matter, and have rejected the idea. (Ministerial cheers.) It has been suggested that tribunals of this character might be formed of persons gathered here and there —either from Ireland or from England or from inferior stations; but, on consideration, we believe that a tribunal so constituted would not bear so heavy a responsibility. Where were we to look to a tribunal which could give confidence and bear this burden? The Government have come to the conclusion that this responsibility should be no way cast except upon the highest and most responsible persons—the guardians of the law—in Ireland. (Cheers.) The judges of the land, as a body, are the only persons who have the knowledge, who possess authority, which is adequate to bear such a responsibility. I admit it is an arduous, an invidious, it may be a dangerous duty; but whether it be so or not, in my opinion, if it is necessary to redress the balance of justice, if it is necessary to secure the safety of the State, we have a right to appeal with confidence to the patriotism of the judges of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, I hardly like to suggest the supposition that if Parliament were of opinion that that was the proper tribunal that there would be any disinclination to accept the responsibility, and if in these days any man in a public situation declines responsibility, why then we may indeed despair of the future of Ireland. (Cheers.) That being the nature of the special tribunal, we propose that when the Lord-Lieutenant is of opinion that a just and impartial trial cannot to obtained of persons for the following offences:—for treason, for murder, for attempt to kill, or for other crimes of aggravated violence or attacks upon dwellings, the Lord-Lieutenant may out of the judges of the supreme court, appoint a special commission, in the first instance consisting of three judges. He will be at liberty, of course to celect—probably from a rota—a direct commission of three judges. The court will sit without a jury—(Opposition cheers)—and they will decide questions both of law and of fact, and their judgment must be unanimous. In order to give every security and confidence in this tribunal, we give in all these cases an appeal to the Court of Criminal Cases Reserved in Ireland. I think, at any rate, it consists of the residue of the judges of the Supreme Court. I believe the ordinary quorum of the court is five judges, and upon the appeal the judgment will be a majority of the court. So that you will see that no man can be convicted under these circumstances without the assent of six judges, three in the court below and three in the court above. We have another security, and it is this. Upon the appeal the court above will have power—I should have said that there will be a shorthand writer in the court below, and the notes go to the court above, or the court above may, if they think fit, hear other evidence and call other witnesses, so that in point of fact at their discretion we may have a rehearing of the case. Thereupon the court above may either confirm the sentence of the court below or they may alter the sentence—that is in the way of diminution, but not of increase. There are other details with reference to the court which I need not enter into now, but I may mention that of course Parliament will be asked to provide proper remuneration for the work cast upon the judges in this matter. (Cheers.) Now I come to the second part of the Bill, and that I will describe as provisions, not to meet crime, but to prevent crime and to anticipate the action of the criminal. These provisions are meant to defeat, if we can defeat, or I should say, as we will defeat—(cheers)—the [illegible] of these secret societies and their agents. The [illegible] of these provisions is one I think that the House will see is most necessary. It is a power to search for the secret apparatus of murder—for the daggers, for the documents, the threatening letters, for the crape masks, which are hidden, and to which the police cannot arrive because there are scouts out watching, unless they have the power of entering the houses to look for them with practical impunity. Sir, this clause of search, which will be pointed directly to these secret societies and unlawful combinations, will be practically the clauses of the Act of 1870. It will take place by day or by night, and by night it is more especially needed. (Hear, hear.) It will be under the guarantee of the Lord-Lieutenant, and, as in that case, will be granted for a certain period. It will not be granted by the local magistrates, and it will have the further security that it can be executed only by an inspector or a sub-inspector with the constables who assist him. The next provision for the detection of criminals and the prevention of crime is a clause for the arrest of persons who can give no account of themselves, prowling about by night. (Cheers.) There will be power to take these persons before a justice, and the justice, if not satisfied, will remand the case to the Petty Sessions, and if the person can give no account of himself, why then he will be guilty of an offence under this Act. Another power which is very necessary, and which will operate by day as well as by night, is the arrest of strangers. (Cheers.) It is well known that these deadly deeds, these murderous attacks, are not made by the residents of the districts, not made by the men in the counties where they take place, but that men are hired from distances to come and do these deeds. (Hear, hear.) They are not known to the police, or to anybody about; they come and commit a murder, and they disappear as they have come. (Hear, hear.) We propose to take a power to arrest such persons, and to call upon them to give an account of themselves. There is another bower which we think it is necessary to take. It is well known to this House that much of this deadly work is performed by foreign emissaries. (Hear, hear.) We know that abroad there is an open advocacy of murder and arson—(hear, hear)—of explosion and of dynamite. We know that subscriptions are opened for the assassination of men in public stations by name. Well, Sir, every country is a judge of the terms upon which it will admit foreigners within its dominions. It is not for the emissaries of O'Donovan Rosa that the hospitality of England is open. (Loud cheers.) In my opinion it is necessary for the public safety that a power of removal of foreigners who are dangerous to the safety of society here should be taken in respect of Ireland. (Cheers). The exercise of that right is one of which no nation has any title to complain—(hear, hear)—and we propose therefore in respect of Ireland to revive Alien Act. (Hear, hear.) These are the measures of prevention by which we propose to anticipate crime and to forestall these evil deeds of the criminal. There is another of these evil deeds with which we must deal, and which we must extirpate, and that is the instigation, public and private of these criminal practices. Before these secret societies are formed the soil must be prepared in which they are planted. They must have a pabulum made in the mind of the people upon which they are to feed; and we consequently must have some method of dealing with the mode by which this evil disposition is created. The most important point in this matter has regard to these unlawful associations, these secret societies, those illegal combinations themselves and we propose first of all—and that is the most important part of the measure—that they shall be dealt with summarily, and the membership of and the participation in the acts of these secret societies will be an offence under the Act. (Hear, hear.) The next thing which in our opinion it is necessary to deal with are offences, such as riots which cause intimidation, such as aggravated assaults, such as assaults upon constables or other ministers of the law—these likewise are to be summarily dealt with, so that the punishment of such offences may be secured. Then I come to one element, which is a most important element in restoring the operation of the law. We must deal with the question of intimidation. (Cheers) There will be in this Bill a clause—a very wide clause—in regard to intimidation, for which also the punishment will be summary. I trust it will prove an efficient clause to deal with that which has done more to demoralise society in Ireland probably than anything else. Then there must be, if tranquillity is to be restored in Ireland, a power to deal with unlawful meetings, which are dangerous to the public peace and to the public safety. Power will be given to the Lord-Lieutenant to act in these matters, and offences against the order that he will be authorised to make will also be summarily dealt with. ("oh!" and loud cheers.) There is yet one other fertile means to debauch and demoralise the public mind with reference to these crimes, and as we complain that in foreign States there should be newspapers inciting to crime, so we are determined that he minds of the people of Ireland shall not be poisoned by these incitements to crime—(cheers)—and there will be a clause to give the Government power to forfeit newspapers of such a character, and it will be accompanied also, when a newspaper has been forfeited, by power to take caution money, to make the offender enter into recognisances not to repeat his offence. These are the three principal heads of the Bill—first of all, security for punishment by special tribunal; secondly, a provision to prevent and anticipate the commission of crime to which I have referred; thirdly, provisions to suppress and to repress instigations to crime. Then there are some general provisions which are of a substantial but of minor importance. There will be power to the justices to inquire into crimes even were the criminal has escaped; there will be power justices to compel the attendance of witnesses who are about to abscond; there will be power to the Lord Lieutenant to appoint such additional police as he may think necessary in any particular district at the charge of the locality. (Loud cheers.) There will also be compensation for murder and maiming—(loud cheers.)—which will be levied on the district where the outrages committed. (Cheers.) Then what is to give vitality to these provisions is the summary jurisdiction. I have pointed out that owing to the terrorism which has been made to operate upon the minds of juries it has been found necessary to have a special tribunal for the greater class of crime; but with reference to those offences which may be regarded as belonging to the secondary category it is equally necessary to have a speedy and a certain punishment; and, therefore, we propose to make the offences under this Act to which I have referred punishable summarily, and the court of summary jurisdiction will consist of two stipendiary magistrates. (An ironical cheer from Mr. Healy.) We hope that in many cases it may not be necessary to resort to a departure from the ordinary course of the law; but everybody knows that a case may be tried with more effect by a jury in a different county than that in which the crime was committed, that the terrorism may be less; but I will reserve the question for further consideration whether those alterations which it may be wise to adopt in the jury system shall be included in this or in a separate Bill. This measure, of course, is an extraordinary measure. (Cheers from the Parnellites.) It is devised for the purpose of meeting an extraordinary case. (General cheering.) It is necessary that its duration should be such as to give a reasonable hope—I desire to say, more than a reasonable hope—a probable certainty that within that period we may extirpate and destroy this foul evil; and, Sir, the duration of this Bill which the Government proposes is three years. (Mr. Healy, ironically, "Make it for ever.") I know the remedy is severe, but the evil to which it is applied is most grave. We have endeavoured to take every precaution in the Bill that the innocent shall not suffer by it. There may, and must be, under a system of this description, hardship and inconvenience to the community to which it is offered. That is an inevitable evil. When any society suffers under some dangerous and contagious disease the measures of quarantine that you are obliged to adopt in order to stop its spread and, if possible, to stamp out the disease, necessarily cause inconvenience. If we wish to do anything we must, regardless of hardship and inconvenience, endeavour to get rid of this foul miasma, which is felt if not seen. We are not asking too much, I think—(hear, hear)—of the body of the Irish nation, that they should endeavour to stop these evils for the sake of self-preservation. I would ask any man in this House, I would ask any man in Ireland, whether they would not have endured the inconvenience of domiciliary visit if they thought it could have averted the catastrophe we deplore to-day. ("Hear, hear," by an Irish member.) Such as it is, I have been able to lay before the House as plainly and as clearly as I could, the proposal of the Government, and I have to ask from the House of Commons for them, what I am sure they will receive, a calm, an impartial, and a grave consideration. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote.—Every one must feel it is a matter of necessity that some alteration should be made in the ordinary stage of the law to meet the great emergency we have before us. (Hear, hear.) We should take great care whenever we have to alter our law in order to make the administration of justice more severe; but when the occasion calls for it this House and Parliament have never shrunk from adopting measures that they deem to be necessary; and I am quite sure that the state of affairs at the present time is such that we should be wanting in courage if we feared to approach it. I venture only to say two things. If we are to depart from the ordinary law, let us take care that our departure be of such a character as shall be effectual for its purpose. And it is of no use making any departure from the ordinary law, if after having passed a strong measure you do not use it efficiently. In all these cases fidelity and courage in the administration is more than half the battle. I would urgently press upon the Government when this Bill, or whatever Bill they pass, becomes law, the importance of administering it with firmness and decision. We have had, as the right hon. gentleman said, what we deplore as a national calamity as well as a private one, the great blow which has been struck within the last week. But that, as the right hon. gentleman reminded us, is one of a series. (Loud Opposition cheers and counter-cheers.) It is one of a series of crimes with which this country had been horrified for the last year or two years. We have seen men of the humbler classes striving to be honest in their dealings, courageously resisting the threats of those among whom they live—we have seen those men subjected to cruel outrages. (Cheers.) These are things which the people of England ought not to tolerate and certainly will not tolerate. Though we may be desirous and are desirous to give the Government all the support we can in the discharge of their executive duties, and to give them such powers as are necessary, we must hold them responsible for the proper use of those powers. I will not now enter into anything like detailed criticism of this scheme. But I hope that the Bill will be immediately laid before us. It is of great importance that it should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and I will conclude by asking the Government on what day they propose that the Bill should be considered. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shaplin thought that probably a more stringent measure had never been known in the history of Ireland.

Mr. Forster—Many of us have been to a scene to-day where we have beheld a nation mourning; and I thought to myself as I saw those enormous crowd all under the influence of strong emotion—and especially as I saw the grief so nobly borne—borne almost like an angel—of one to whom I can hardly allude—I thought to myself, "What will happen out of this?" I believe good will happen. (Cheers.) I believe that the conscience of England has been roused—(Opposition cheers)—and that there is a determination that Ireland shall no longer be terrorised. (Cheers.) I doubt whether anything, except such an appalling event as this would thoroughly have aroused the conscience of England, and, I trust of Ireland also. We have had murders before—(Opposition cheers)—and those murders have been as bad—(loud Opposition cheers)—to the sorrowing relations of the murdered men and women as this. But men of stainless character, of high public service, against whom there can be no reproach, have been murdered, and the consciences of men have woke up to what murder is in a way which they have never done before. (An Irish member made an exclamation which did not reach the Gallery. Loud cries arose from both sides of the House of "Name!" Mr. Healy: "Name away!") These are the first political assassinations that we have had in our country for centuries. (Mr. Healy: "Perceval!" "Order") Mr. Forster: Perceval! Perceval was assassinated by a man out of private pique, from feelings of private revenge. These are the first assassinations we have had for centuries upon the avowed ground of a political movement. Do not let hon. members opposite suppose that I think they have instigated these assassinations. I do think that if they had set their faces, as they now set their faces—(loud and general cheering)—against murders we should not have had these assassinations (Cheers.) These are the only political assassinations we have had for centuries in England, and and we have to search our history through to find out when there were any like them. This is the first political agitation that I have known conducted by men of station and as we should have supposed of character in which there has been an incitement to private crime (Cheers.) To those incitements to ruin a man and make his life miserable there are men who say "let us end his life altogether." And there is no very great surprise attaching to this. That is the reason why it is necessary that we should now have so stringent an Act as this. The whole principles of liberty are at stake. It would be impossible to contend against this evil if we did not say "We will entirely put a stop to any political agitation conducted by means such as this." If we do not do that there is an end to the freedom of the English and of the Irish people, and we shall be the slaves of any powerful and dictatorial and strong and unscrupulous minority, who will gather men together to asist them in terrorising men to what they conceive should be done in public measures or should be done in social relations, by these incitements to private crime. And therefore I am not surprised that the Government, seeing how the country has been woke up by this realising of the teaching of past times, seeing what it his resulted in, have seen that the people of Great Britain, and I believe to a great extent, the people of Ireland also, are determined that this shall not last—determined that there shall be liberty, that there shall not be this terrorism, and that an Act, however stringent, must be passed, and must be carried out. I am glad that it has been brought forward; but I own, saying what I said at the beginning, that this amount of force—and I do not know that in our history we have ever brought so much force to bear—(Irish cries of "Hear, hear")—or even had so much occasion for it—(loud and general cheering)—that this amount of force, though it is absolutely necessary is not in itself a remedy for the evils existing in Ireland, and upon the passing of this measure—and this measure must pass first—there must be nothing that will anticipate or take the place of the stopping of murders or terrorism—upon its being passed, then if there are, and there still are, grievances in Ireland, though we have done much to remove them, there still are helps that may be given to the people of Ireland, and I trust that this House will be willing to give them, while I am sure that the country will support them in doing so. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright.—I will make one observation about the measure which my right hon. friend has explained to the House. This Bill, whatever its severity, is directed in no degree against any innocent people in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) There may be cases, and it is impossible not to feel that it is likely that there will be cases, in which some innocent persons may suffer. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But the innocent in Ireland who wish to be innocent, and who wish the law to be obeyed, and who wish the country to be tranquil, will, I think, be willing to submit to such inconvenience as the Bill may inflict upon them. They will be amply compensated if the Bill has any effect in bringing about a settlement of the mind of Ireland and that tranquillity which we all desire. (Ministerial cheers.) The Bill is a Bill aimed not at political discussion, not at political opponents, it is a Bill aimed against crimes which in every part of the world are held to be crimes, and for the suppression and prevention of which law and governments exist. And I maintain without exaggerating—I will use no words of exaggeration with regard to the present condition of Ireland—I say that if I were an Irishman, if I were a tenant farmer, honestly wishing to live by my industry, and to see the laws obeyed, that I should rather welcome the passing of a Bill even like this, if it would bring about a state of the country in which myself, and my neighbours and friends, and the farmers all over the country, could pursue their industrial avocations without the molestations to which they have been subjected. My own impression is that the Bill as it will work—as I hope it will work if it should pass—will be found a measure of extensive and universal protection to all those persons in Ireland who wish to obey the law, and who wish the population and condition of Ireland to be as satisfactory as I hope some day it may be—as are the population and condition of England and Scotland. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Parnell—I wish to join in the expression of my feeling as to the temperateness which has characterized the public opinion of this country during the last few days in reference to the terrible event of last Saturday, (Hear, hear.) But I regret that the character of that public opinion has not been shared by the framers of this Bill—("Oh," and hear, hear). Ireland abhors the crime of Saturday. (Hear, hear.) Ireland abhors all crime. ("Oh," and laughter.) But I deny that because such a crime, or because these crimes have been committed by a few, that you are entitled to place the lives and liberties of the people at the mercy of partisan and political judges—("Oh, ho," and cries of "hear, hear," from the Irish members)—of the stamp of Chief Justice May (hear, hear)—whom you were compelled yourselves to direct to withdraw from the presidency at a trial, an important State and political trial, because you did not deem him fit to preside at that trial, which only involved a punishment at the outside of two years' light imprisonment to those who might be found guilty, and to entrust to that selfsame judge the right of judging in cases involving the lives of the persons in question. (Hear, hear.) You repose this confidence in your judges, each and every one of whom are partisans who have been chosen for their political services. You then pass on to deal with the lesser class of offences, and these offenders are to be handed over to the Clifford Lloyds—(hear, hear)—the Major Bonds—(hear, hear)—the sub-inspector Smiths *et hoc genus omue.* (Hear, hear.) I do not deny that no Government has ever been pressed so much to step aside from the straight path, and I do not wonder that they have so stepped aside, but the result they cannot foresee, and we cannot be responsible for. (Hear, hear.) You are about to enter upon a new and untried path, and you cannot tell what the result may be. We who know the people of Ireland believe that it will result in tenfold—aye and a hundredfold more disastrous failure than the failure we see before us—(hear, hear)—and that your confident statesmen, when they have to come to this House again at the end of twelve months for, perhaps, more stringent, more determined, and more desperate coercion—if such a thing were possible—than the measure which has been explained to us to-night will have once more to confess that England has not yet discovered that undiscoverable task, the task of the government of one nation by another. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Lewis, who was listened to with impatience by the House, thought that the country would be much pleased to find that the alliance between the hon'ble member for Cork and the Government had come to a sudden and happy termination.

Captain Aylmer thought the Bill should be made to apply at once to the whole of Ireland.

Mr. Dillon said that he was forced to speak by the character of this new measure and the blood-thirsty speech to which the House had listened. (Cries of "Order" and "Withdraw.")

The Speaker.—The hon. member must be aware that an expression of this kind is unbecoming and unparliamentary.

Mr. Dillon withdrew the word. One word said by the late Chief Secretary as to this being the first time that political assassination had stained the annals of the country was true. No Englishman felt that stain more bitterly and with so keen a sense of humiliation as he did, and as the people he represented did. But that stain rested on the country after two years of the political administration of the right hon. gentleman. Let Government beware that if they sent another man to carry out a similar act, that cursed stain did not again sully the pages of Ireland's history. (Cries of "Oh," and "Shame.") He asked hon. members clearly to understand his meaning. He would willingly have risked his own life to have saved that of Lord Frederick Cavendish or that of any other Englishman who came with a friendly and generous spirit, and if he (Mr. Dillon) spoke these words of warning, he spoke them for the purpose of averting disaster and not of whispering treachery. Ought not members of that House to think with a sense of shame, rather than of exultation, that after 82 years of English government and so many Coercion Bills, they should now be met to pass the strongest Coercion Bill ever proposed? Did they not read in that fact the condemnation of the English Government? Stringent as the Bill was he failed to see one provision in it that would have saved the life of the two unfortunate men who fell in Phœnix-park on Saturday. The Bill reminded him of Lord Cowper's phrase about driving in Irish discontent. Too fatally had he succeeded in doing that. He (Mr. Dillon) had striven honestly to keep Irish discontent about the surface, but not by assassination. He said the assassination in Dublin was an isolated act, and if the Government did not know that they had not the knowledge to enable them to deal with Irish crime. He knew something of Irish nature. He knew something of Irish crime. (Ironical cheers.) Who was there that lived amongst the people of Ireland and understood the feelings of the peasantry that knew nothing of Irish crime, or that did not know there was sympathy for crime amongst the people of Ireland? He had refused to denounce crime because he wished to be honest and to say that his denunciations had as little effect on the mind of the peasantry of Ireland in their past tempers as water had on a duck's back. They would not believe he meant what he said. Many a man had for the purpose of English popularity denounced crime when he knew right well that his denunciations were ineffectual. He said a year ago, before he was in prison, and he said, again, place him in a position to say to the peasantry of Ireland, "I will bring you justice, I will bring you protection from eviction," and he would undertake to go throughout the length and breadth of Ireland and go and denounce outrage: but he would not mislead the public by pretending that he could denounce crime effectually in Ireland till he was placed in a position to take with him justice to Ireland. He would not offer opposition to a Bill which promised to deal with the crime of assassination alone. but this Bill aimed at every expression of public opinion in Ireland. It was a Bill drawn with a view to prolong the policy which had resulted in the first political assassination ever heard of in Ireland, a Bill calculated to bring disaster upon disaster, and to land them in a condition of things for which perhaps no parallel could be found outside the Empire of Russia. If passed it would leave no place in Irish politics for any man who believed in Constitutional methods. It would make their task impossible. They might rejoice at that, and so would he. He hated the task. He did not love that House, and the sooner he left it the better. (A cry of "Hear, hear," and loud cries of "Order.") But it was a solemn question whether the House was going again to set out upon the policy of the late Lord-Lieutenant and the late Chief Secretary of driving Irish discontent under the surface. The decision might as seriously affect the future of England as the future of Ireland. Where were the constabulary on Saturday, and who was the man responsible for allowing those two gentlemen to go unprotected after the late Chief Secretary had referred to the danger ahead and said what would be the result of the new departure? Either the right hon gentleman knew these lives were in danger or he did not.

Mr. Forster—Does the hon member believe that I had the direction of the police after I had left office? (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon was glad of the interruption because it narrowed the issue. Who had the direction of the police and was responsible for allowing those gentlemen to go alone on that fatal night? In passing this Bill the Government would be doing precisely what the assassins aimed at on Saturday. It was more than likely that one of their objects was to cut the ground from under the feet of the Irish members and render their position impossible, to continue coercion and to get the control of Irish politics into such hands as those that directed the crime. No weapon but the moral sentiment of the people would stop such crimes as that of Saturday. By this Bill no course would be left open to men who hold his views but to give up Irish politics for the present in depair. No public platform was left, and as he was not prepared to ally himself with assassins, he had no choice but to retire from an impossible task and look on with sorrow while the two nations went forward in a course, mutually and equally degrading and brutalising, of perpetual repression on one side met by savage retaliation on the other.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan said that instead of encouraging the sentiment of abhorrence of crime recently shown, the Government had come forward and had thrown everything back into confusion. The confusion would be intensified by the fiery speech of the hon. member for Bradford, and all it would do would be to exasperate innocent people who were now the friends of law and order.

Sir J. Lubbock considered that the Bill was in no sense a hardship on law-loving people in Ireland. (Cheers.) While it would be effective in putting down crime, he could not see that it would interfere with legitimate political agitation in Ireland. He hoped the Bill would have the support of the people of their country.

Mr. O'Donnell said he sincerely hoped that when the news of this Bill reached Ireland it would not have the effect of turning back the feeling of detestation of crime which had arisen.

Mr. Henly thought the Bill ought to be called a Bill for the Preservation of the Liberal Party in Office. It would destroy the last vestige of the absurd idea that there could ever be peace between Ireland and England. Pointing out that the measure rested on the supposition that jurymen were intimidated from doing their duty, he defied the Home Secretary to prove a single case of such intimidation. What was lacking in Ireland was evidence to convict criminals, and even if evidence were obtainable the criminals would not be, so great was the incapacity of the constabulary. At a meeting in Bolton, according to a report in the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, a Mr. Penington said," If Joe Chamberlain had been stabbed in the park he would have met with his just deserts." Was there to be any Bill for Bolton? (Laughter.) It would be the duty of the Irish members to let England govern Ireland. They washed their hands of it. It was said that the hon. members in that part of the House where he sat did not represent a majority of the Irish people. They challenged the Government to give them a general election to test the matter. (Irish cheers.) In the future he and his friends disowned any responsibility as to what might happen. Let the Government pass their Bill and do their worst. (Irish cheers.)

Mr. Goschen doubted whether the House had ever experienced a greater pain than in listening to some of the speakers below the gangway opposite. Hon. members had been harrowed by the great calamity of Saturday, but no sense of the fearfulness of the calamity was apparent in some of the observations of the Irish members. (Loud cheers.) Attacks had been directed against almost every institution which Englishmen cherished, and contempt had been poured upon the Administration, but the House should not be deterred from pursuing the painful legislation. The hon. member for Wexford made merry of the paraphernalia of midnight outrages. (Loud cheers.) He thought the associations of Captain Moonlight were too painful for merriment. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Tipperary had said that the Irish peasantry had sympathy for crime. He was glad that had not been said by an English member, or the House would have been told that it was an atrocious libel on the Irish people. If there was sympathy for crime amongst the Irish peasantry was not legislation called for? (Cheers.) The hon. member for Wexford had said that he would not be responsible for what might happen. They did not want the responsibility of hon. members opposite in the government of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) It was for the Executive Government of Great Britain and Ireland to deal with the crisis, and it was not for Irish members who had been steeped in treason. (Great cheering.)

Mr. A. O'Connor rose to order.

The Speaker—If the right hon. gentleman referred to any particular member or body of members he was certainly out of order. (Irish cheers.)

Mr. Goschen withdrew the expression, and said it was not for hon. members opposite who had signed the No Rent manifesto to undertake the responsibility of the government of Ireland. (Cheers.) This country would indeed deserve to be looked upon with the reproach and contempt of Europe if the time had come when England had to turn to the active leaders of the Home Rule party to be responsible for the peace of Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Discussion was continued by Mr. Leamy and Mr. J. Cowen, the latter of whom said amid cheers from the Irish members, that the object of the Bill might have been accomplished by one clause handing over the uncontrolled command of the life, liberty, and property of the people of Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir W. Harcourt said that there was no course which the Government adopted, whether of conciliation or repression, which met with the approval of the hon. member for Newcastle. In reference to the remarks of Mr Dillon, he said that the hon. member had spoken in terms which he believed to be sincere of his hatred and horror of the crime, and so far from rejecting the hon. gentleman's aid, they hailed his co-operation. In regard to the statement that the Government had only determined upon the Bill in consequence of the terrible event of Saturday last, he declared that there had been no change of policy on the part of the Government, and that the Bill in its main features had been drawn up before Saturday. The second reading of the Bill could not be taken before next Thursday.

After further discussion,

The House divided on the question that leave be given to bring in the Bill.

For the motion 327
Against .... 22—305

TWO SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From a heavy slumber of indifference, Parliament had been suddenly awakened by a severe shock of surprise, and resented its rude disturbance from the deceptive lethargy in which it had so long been sunk. The Palace of Westminster was almost in a state of siege. Ambassadors and bumpkins crowded the strangers' galleries, and all but invaded the limited space where nobles struggled with each other for places. The Duke of Norfolk, worsted in the conflict, was left far in the rear; but the Marquis of Lansdowne, pale and breathless, gained a front seat, and clung firmly to it, elbowing the three Royal visitors. The Prince of Wales gave up the place of honour just above the clock to the Crown Prince of Denmark, and when not engaged in pointing out the notabilities of the House to his guest, or distracted by the whispered witticisms of the Duke of Teck, regarded the assembly below and its proceedings with unwonted seriousness and anxious attention. Radicals were driven to take refuge in the Land League camp over the way, where they found themselves in company with dejected Conservatives, compelled for lack of room elsewhere to rush in beside the self-styled 'Irish party.' Mr. Redmond was out in the cold, and relegated to the bar, from which distant point he could only gaze longingly towards the third bench, upon which were ranged the quondam leaders of his race in the order of precedence prescribed by Fate. Mr. Biggar, low down in the row of deposed potentates, had been superseded by Mr. Healy, and Mr. Healy by Mr. Sexton. Presently the hostages of peace approached. First came Mr. Dillon, silent, cold, ghostlike, gliding along with imperceptible effort, until he flitted up to Mr. McCarthy and settled down beside him. The usually cadaverous hue of his complexion was rendered more striking than ever by the contrasting blackness of the beard he had allowed to grow more fully in gaol, and by the sombre colour of a mournful garb. Beneath a tall hat, surrounded by a crape band, his rigid visage, expressionless, except about the knitted brows, was ghastly in its paleness; and as he sat stiffly up, his arms folded across his bosom with a tightened grip, he presented to the notice of the speculative Saxon a dismal figure which suggested, according to the fancy of the observer, the prisoner of Chillon hastily invested with a suit of ready-made clothes, or the *beau idéal* of a melodramatic conspirator rendered doubly desperate by the benevolence of a tyrannical oppressor, who had forced him to assume a brand-new outfit of modern fashion but imperfect fit. Otherwise, Mr. Dillon seemed none the worse, but rather the better, for his enforced retirement. As for Mr. O'Kelly, who presently joined him, he had apparently been sojourning in a luxurious retreat, and, to all outward appearance, was as jolly as the traditional sandboy. He endeavoured to fold his arms grimly *à la* Dillon; but they refused to meet across his expensive form; and when he would have thrust his hands into his pockets, and relapsed into the old familiar attitude of graceful defiance, bursting wrath compelled him to keep bounding from his seat in a manner startling and disconcerting to his neighbours.

Conspicuous above all others in the agitated assembly was Mr. Forster. He had retired to the corner of the bench behind Ministers and alongside the gangway. There he sat in a composed and easy posture, his knees just touching the shoulders of one of the two Irish Law Officers, who were seated together below him on the Treasury bench. He held papers in his hand, and was prepared with the personal explanation of the causes of his resignation which everybody waited impatiently to hear. But although conscious that he was the centre of attraction, Mr. Forster looked cool and self-possessed, and there was an improvement in his aspect which indicated that he had taken advantage of his first moments of comparative leisure and freedom from worry to soften in some degree the wonted ruggidness of his exterior. His hair and beard were less shaggy than of yore; his garments had apparently been put on separately, and not *en bloc*. He bided his time in an attitude of simple dignity. At his back sat Mr. Goschen, another ex-Liberal Minister, his arms crossed and his head bowed. Ministerialists were for the most part passive; but there were signs of cheerfulness amongst the Radicals. The Irishmen on both sides were restrained and somewhat apprehensive. As for the Tories on the back benches, they were rampant, and could hardly be kept in check. Their leaders were decorously on the alert. Care held possession of the Treasury bench, and weighed heavily upon the members of the Government. They said little to each other, and Mr. Gladstone was from the first absorbed in his interminable toil of correspondence.

The anger of the Opposition was first vented upon the head of Mr. Gladstone, who had fought single-handed with a great variety of antagonists without sustaining any serious injury, or telling more than he wished to say as to the nature of the information upon which the Cabinet had decided to let out the suspects. As soon as this series of combats had closed Mr. Forster arose, being hailed with tremendous cheers by the Tories, and one terrific shout of "Buckshot!" from the Irish camp. From that point the Leaguers let him severely alone; the Tories applauded him vociferously at every opportunity; and the Liberals listened with respect to an account which afforded no little gratification to the Marquis of Lansdowne upstairs. Mr. Parnell chose to make a showy entry just as the House had been hushed by Mr. Forster's opening sentences, and he was, of course, accorded a reception by his party. He joined Mr. Dillon, and, having exchanged a few words with the latter, became a quiet auditor of the ex-Chief Secretary. He bore no signs of suffering from his six months' incarceration. Mr. Forster's story was "unvarnished," devoid of bitterness, and distinguished by its hearty feeling of good-will towards the Prime Minister. Another memorable passage in the speech was one in which Mr. Forster said with emphasis, "But the battle of law against lawlessness is not won, and I believe that since that battle was begun there never was a time when it was more dangerous to relinquish the authority of the law." It was Mr. Gladstone's hard task to combat this opinion, and to soothe fears by reference to information concerning the supposed peaceful intentions of the released Irish members, which they had already shown some disposition to repudiate. He was on delicate ground and trod it cautiously, although harassed at every step by tokens of incredulity, and assailed by violent manifestations of hostility by Mr. Lewis, whose conduct the right hon. gentleman paused frequently to rebuke, without producing any salutary effect. Towards Mr. Forster, the Premier's demeanour was most courteous, and he gave utterance to a sincere hope that their "personal and political relations would remain unchanged." Mr. Forster responded with what, for him, was effusion, and mutual regard of the two veterans remained unimpaired.

Amusing as Mr. Parnell's explanations of his views were held to be by the rank and file of the Tory party, they had the effect of relieving the gloom of the Liberals, and did not afford Sir S. Northcote much material to work upon. So the right hon. gentleman, wisely determining to go away and dine, delegated to subordinate members of his party the labour of worrying Ministers; and the spot which at its commencement afforded ample entertainment to the Duke of Teck, was carried on for several hours with vigour, though without any particular result. Vague forebodings oppressed the House; but they could not then be put into shape, and the debate degenerated into a wrangle, in which Mr. O'Donnell and the Leaguers took sides with the Government, unabashed by unfavourable criticism. When the night was far gone, Mr. Gibson exerted himself to raise the character of onslaught upon the Treasury bench, and delivered some thundering blows, somewhat widely aimed. Nothing could possibly have been more confident than the tone of Lord Hartington's reply. In some respects it was exultant, especially where he defied the Opposition to challenge the policy of the Government by a direct motion of censure. Ministers, he observed, had reason to believe that the conduct of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues would not at present be hostile to the administration of the law, but would rather tend in the opposite direction. "If we are mistaken in that impression," added Lord Hartington, "no doubt we have incurred a great responsibility." This was the pith of his speech and of the case. It was useless to say more, and the debate died of inanition. Mr. Forster having sat alone many hours, at last found a friend in Mr. Richardson, and warmly shook him by the hand in gratitude for kindly words. Then the ex-Chief Secretary lounged down the floor and out through the doors, casting a parting glance at the Irish benches as he went along.

Monday Evening.

The sequel to Thursday's debate was found in the sad proceedings of to-day. Within a few hours, the meaning of the strange and unconfessed alarms of the previous week had been revealed, and the House of Commons now gathered as if to tend the obsequies of the eminent public servants slaughtered in Ireland. So sombre and melancholy a gathering has never been seen at St. Stephen's. Gloom, silence, and sorrow weighed heavily upon both branches of the Legislature. The restrained attitude of the Lords expressed the feeling of the aristocratic class. In the Commons, the horror and indignation of all sorts and conditions of men were represented; and when Ministers arrived, they were confronted by a black and ominous cloud of witnesses, mutely testifying by an aspect of universal depression to the effect produced upon the nation by the first results of the new departure. Every member of the House who could come was present, and all were attired in half-mourning—some, like the members of the Government, such members of great families as Lord Claud Hamilton, and others, including two of the released suspects, being clad in deep mourning. Sir William Harcourt's countenance bore traces of deep sorrow, and those of his colleagues who presently occupied the Treasury bench were quite as downcast. At a quarter past four o'clock, amidst the suppressed excitement of the grim concourse, Mr. Gladstone entered by the Chair. He halted an instant to exchange a few words with the Speaker, and was then passing along by the table, when he perceived Mr. Chamberlain seated with the other Ministers upon the Treasury bench. Stopping once more, Mr. Gladstone took hold of Mr. Chamberlain's coat and led him away to the back of the Chair. After a short absence both right honourable gentlemen returned, and Mr. Gladstone took his usual place. He was pale and harassed, and obviously suffering from nervous agitation. This was the more apparent when, having taken a letter from Lord Richard Grosvenor, and caused it to be passed round to Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladstone arose, at the invitation of the Speaker, to address the House. He was received in silence, and experienced great difficulty in controlling himself to speak distinctly. With a great effort he began in a weak and quavering voice, and, with frequent causes, contrived to make the semblance of a speech, delivered often in broken accents. He declared the occasion to be "unparalleled." The House felt that it had never seen so moving a spectacle as this strong man broken. His allusions to Mr. Burke were brief; and when he came to speak of Lord Frederick deep emotion once more overcame him, and it seemed that he would be unable to go on. But he regained some degree of self-command, and having paid a touching tribute to the memory of his murdered friend, which was indorsed by the sympathetic and subdued applause of his audience, Mr. Gladstone mentioned more calmly, and with a slight approach to his accustomed manner, the intention of the Government to introduce on Thursday a measure, for the repression of crime in Ireland. This announcement evoked the first loud cheers heard that day, and they came from both sides of the House. The voices of Irish members were raised in faint applause when the Premier added that the Government would as soon as possible deal with the question of arrears. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone thanked the House for having assisted him in performing the "most painful task" which had ever devolved upon him "standing by this table," and sank into his place exhausted. Sir S. Northcote, with much suitable feeling, but more formally, seconded the motion for adjournment as a mark of respect for the memory of the dead; and then the proposal was submitted from the Chair. At that crisis Mr. Parnell presented himself below the gangway, and he was assailed by hisses and a groan. The hostile demonstration was promptly checked, and Mr. Parnell was enabled to express, without interruption, his detestation of the crime, which he insisted was intended to injure himself and his party. A most cordial greeting was given to Mr. Forster on his rising to bear testimony to the merits of Mr. Burke and his own ill-fated successor in office. Mr. Lowther spoke to the same effect; and to the relief of the House the conversation, which had lasted twenty minutes, was closed by the adoption of the motion. Ministers hastened away immediately, and the rest of the gathering more slowly dispersed, the Tory chieftains lingering to confer with the more trusted of their followers. At last the Chamber was left desolate; and later Mr. Gladstone was driven rapidly from Palace Yard to Downing-street, pursued by an excited mob, which alternately hooted and cheered the Prime Minister.—*The World.*

GO HANG!

If what Fury, the self-accused murderer, says is true—that the police are in league with the burglars and that certain individuals in the force are so well known by burglars as to have a special nickname—viz., "Putters-up," or "Narks"—why, then, much is explained. I see why "bobby" and "burglar" play hide and seek; why first B. is seldom in sight when second B. is on the *tapis*; why second B. is never caught when first B. runs after him; and why second B. so often enjoys that intimate acquaintance with back doors, wine-cellars, and cupboards, which it is notoriously the privilege of the cook to communicate to first B. All this is not reassuring. I feel inclined to go and see Fury, note-book in hand, for when he is once hanged by the neck, his knowledge, which, like Sam Weller's, seems to be extensive and peculiar, will die with him. But I will make a suggestion to the Home Secretary, It is commonly said that every man is taken at his own valuation. Now, suppose we take Fury at his own valuation, treat him as a danger signal, and pump him a little more for the good of the community. "Set a thief to catch a thief." Fury has done with the vanities of this wicked world; so he assures us, His only wish (perhaps next to possessing other people's property—the sincerest wish he ever had) is to make his experience of life of some use to others first, and to be decently hanged afterwards.

I remember Ned Wright, the converted thief, once giving me some very useful hints, and indicating one house in a thoroughly respectable street as being actually inpossession of professional burglars—very well dressed gentlemen, with good hats—and crowbars. We do not half value, as we ought, such special informers. Let us without delay get a few more memoirs out of Fury. Give him a reprieve. He has confessed and surrendered himself to justice. If she found mercy, I should not be sorry; but, in any case, I say shut him up, with pen and ink, without delay, and let him write—for he writes capitally and to the point; and if his subsequent effusions are in the style of this last confession of his, they will be of very general interest to the public.

I should look out for one or two little things in these memoirs. I should look our for the names and addresses of the police who have been in league with Fury, and then follow up that track. It would be worth while to verify a few things, and hunt up a few police scandals now we are about it, and Fury would make a very intelligent bloodhound. I should like to inquire into the hopeless and brutalising conditions of penal servitude. I should like to ask why the remedial and reformatory element has almost entirely dropped out, and why our prisons take in bad men and turn them out worse, until they are at last fit for nothing but the gallows?

As I read of this poor fellow, longing to be hanged and have done with life, which to him has been such a wretched failure—when I think of his earlier endeavours to get quit of vice, the hopeless pressure put upon him, the inevitable relapse, the genuine ardour of something like healthy enthusiasm which seizes him, now at the last, when he thinks of others being deterred by his own dismal experiences—well, I feel as if I want to shake hands with Fury—but then he is a vile criminal, and I remember that I am in a Christian land! And, this being so, hanging is the only thing that occurs to us fit for his case. It is, no doubt, one of the resources of civilization, still I can't help blushing a little for what we call our Christian religion, not to say our human hearts. I can't help thinking that some One who used to find a good deal that was loveable and saveable in the world's outcasts, would have looked "angrily round about" him as he saw this self-accused criminal, weary of life and sin, and yearning to save others, marched off between Marwood and the Rev. Chaplain to have the noose fixed round his neck, whilst the burial service was being read out to him.

Dear me! there are some things to cry about off the stage as well as on it, and I declare positively that although I am writing for this most practical of journals—which cannot be said any more than others to be prone unto "the melting mood"—I feel something very uncomfortable about my heart.

This man Fury is just one of those persons, I fancy, who might have drifted across some Mrs. Fry in a prison yard, and have been won at a stroke to better things by just "one touch of nature." I remember dear old Lord Shaftesbury—who, notwithstanding his antediluvian theology, I do respect and admire—once saying how, after months of angling and scheming, he had got hold of a certain incorrigible young thief and blackguard named "Jack," who was a ringleader in mischief, and had been I know not how many times in prison. This fellow knew the philanthropists were after him, and he steadily resisted all overtures of tea and Bible. Well, at last the Earl caught him. "Jack," says he, laying his kind, honest hand on the blackguard's arm, "Jack, it's a hard life, isn't it?" Jack turned sharp round, and met a kindly human face—perhaps the first kind face that he had ever looked into in his life—but the Earl still held his arm. I often think there's something mesmeric about the touch of these genuine lovers of their kind. "Jack!" says the Earl—and, for aught I know, there may have been just a twinkle of moisture in his eye—"Won't you give it up?" Jack was taken aback; somehow he did not want to get away. He looked up sullenly; but the grave, patient smile was too much for him. "I—I can't," he stammered. "Jack," says his new friend, laying a firm hand on that grimy shoulder, "shall we make a man of you?" Jack looked up now; the tears were in his eyes. "By God, I will!" he faltered out, and he never swore a truer oath. He had a hawker's barrow given him; he began to earn an honest living, and he is an honest man now. One genuine heart-throb had done more for him than years of penal servitude—it had "made a man of him!"

That's more like the real Apostolic thing, after all, than the ordained parson reading the burial service to a man with a rope round his neck. Ah! well-a-day, we are nineteen centuries off from the old-fashioned Christianity, and the lash and the hangman seem to represent the new. It may be necessary, for aught I know; but depend upon it, coercion—wherever it is—means weakness, not strength. It is something to be ashamed of, deplored—and, when possible, to be dispensed with; and sometimes when resorted to with the best possible intentions, it fails. Some day the world will find that "moral forces" are the only real forces, and that physical force is only strong when it represents them, and stands at the back and not in front of them.

I have wandered far from Fury and all his works. I began laughing, but have become solemn enough in all conscience. I thought I would lead the subject, and the subject led me. Thackeray used to say he never knew what his characters were likely to say or do before he had done with them. Fury may think he has done with us, our prisons, and our law courts; but I do not think we have quite done with him. I cannot but feel that his experiences are interesting, and perhaps he is right in supposing that they may be useful to the honest community he has injured so long, and is now about to leave so abruptly, I suppose Fury will be hanged—perhaps he deserves it, at all events he desires it; but he will leave behind him unhanged several who have not confessed, and who deserve it more. A good deal has been done *to* Fury. Is it quite impossible now to do something *for* Fury—besides hanging?—*Truth.*

TEA-TABLE TALK.

The first week in May sees all one's friends up in London. Old familiar faces welcome each other at every turn. A fund of enjoyment awaits them, and the words dinners, dresses, concerts, balls, and parties are on every one's lips. The week began gaily enough; and though many hospitable doors are closed this year, others are thrown open. One spirited lady last week gave her third ball this year, another her second, and all goes merry as the proverbial wedding-bell.

At the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery, I saw, as usual, many quaint dresses. Terra-cotta was in the ascendant. Æstheticism has been laughed out. I am so thankful that the "greenery yallery" rage is on the wane, if not extinct, and that we are to herald bright colours again. A white moiré silk petticoat, bordered by a large ruche of black lace, paniers and bodice of black and white, was very conspicuous. One exceedingly pretty dress was made of blue nun's cloth, with large plaitings of blue silk placed at equal distances. On each plait was a handsome blue-beaded trimming. The panier of nun's cloth was short in front, and crossed from side to side. The drapery at the back came within a few inches from the bottom of the skirt. The bodice was of a novel coat shape, the basque crossing over the side, and fastened with two dark-blue enamel buckles and ribbon. Another gown was white foulard, worn with a very large hat, surmounted by a wreath of roses. Most of these costumes were undoubtedly prepared for sunshine; but the cruel rain carried the day. The treachery of the weather can only be compared to the crab I once saw at the Yarmouth Aquarium, who, biding his time, while the unconscious mussel was basking in the sun, came behind him and threw a stone into his shell, leaving him helpless and in a most awkward predicament, which ended, alas, fatally. I could not help thinking of this, as I saw a lady in the middle of Hyde Park utterly helpless. The bright sky and sunshine were transformed in an instant to inky clouds, pouring forth torrents of rain. There she was, running, with only a small cotton parasol in her hands, her pretty light gray silk petticoat draggle tailed, and entirely spoilt. Her maid's back it may adorn, looking as good as new; but, I would not mind challenging her, hers never again.

An appearance of great simplicity, marked by an undercurrent of wealth, is the affectation of the day. I see plain petticoats of the richest silk surrounded by a large ruche of the same,—a ruche of silk, which in itself contained sufficient to have made at least two of the fashionable skimpy skirts worn by our grandmothers! Paniers are so craftily made, that to the unintiated they look simple and easy to copy, but when undone are found to contain yards more stuff than one had anticipated, and are gored and cut about to such an extent that they are far more trouble to put together again than any Chinese puzzle.

When I was in Paris last week I went to one of the best-known dressmakers there. He showed me several gowns he was sending to England. He also exposed to my view the most eccentric little padded cushions, which he places in his skirts below the waist. He tells me these make the dress sit far better than either stiff muslin or horsehair.

The French expression of "Il n'y a rien de noueau que ce qui a ete oublie," was thoroughly exemplified on my turning over the pages of an old fashion-book of more than a hundred years ago. I found there, "To make the jerkin stand out, place a quilted cushion under the petticoat; it is better than a hoop."

Plain silks, short silks, broche and damasse embroideries of pearls, chennille, jet coloured, and iridescent beads are much used. I have seen several shot silks; but though much worn in France, I fancy them somewhat loud for the popular English taste. One tea-gown, of gray silk shot with pink and blue and trimmed with pink satin and lace, looked well. All the gowns I saw were made with paniers; and what more pretty and graceful than they when well made, or more grotesque when exaggerated, and made to look more like bed-curtains than anything else? A pale coffee-coloured gown had a silk petticoat with a large ruche round; two ruches came up on one side only. The short tunic of nun's cloth was pleated into the waist; and the back it joined the ruche. The long-pointed waist coat was of silk, and the jacket was formed part with the waistcoat was of nun's cloth. The make was simple in the extreme; two large pleats in the back; down the front a cascade of ecrue lace; the sleeves rather short. Another dress was made with a drapery of red matelasse, surrounded by a black lace ruche, and edged with lace. It was caught up high on one side with a large bow. The plain petticoat had black lace ruches placed in a perpendicular manner at equal distances. The bodice of black lace opened over the silk one, which was high up to the throat, and pointed at the waist. The two were made in one.

For the evening, feathers arranged in the hair and on the bodice look remarkably well; they should be fastened down with diamond pins or brooches. The style of hair-dressing now worn is simple and becoming. Diamonds studded about in the hair and on the bodice are seen in profusion; nothing looks so well. One I saw whose head was sparkling with dozens of diamond pins, seemingly placed to keep her rich tresses in order; others wore crescents, beasts, flowers, stars.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder *what you are*;"

Whether the world has grown suddenly rich, whether the old family jewels have been reset and born again in these fantastic shapes, or whether these are priceless gems straight from the Palais Royal or Garrard's, is a mystery I cannot solve. One lady wore a diamond frog cunningly placed amongst the curls of her hair; on her bodice gleamed in full array a caterpillar, spider, tortoise, scorpion, and crab, of these priceless gems.

White is more worn for girls at balls than anything else. I saw a gown of white tulle spangled with silver; the back was made of skirt upon skirt of tulle; the front of double ruches to the waist, with a small silver trimming in the middle of each; the bodice was pointed at the waist and the usual low round neck; the sleeves were composed of four rows of silver and white lace. A gown of white tulle, trimmed with pearls, was much admired. A pink feather and pink band in the hair, studded with diamonds, was worn with it. The prettiest ball-gown I have seen this year was worn by a young married woman; it was lavender. The skirt was made of clouds of tulle of that colour; the bodice was of brocaded silk. On the shoulders were large bows of ribbon with ends. On one side, in front, were bunches of feathers, and the same on the back of the bodice. Feathers were placed most artistically in the hair, with a profusion of glittering insects. I have told you of so many pretty things that I feel you must be quite bewildered, so I shall keep the rest for another time—if you will allow me.—*The World.* ILMA.

PROMOTION OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

About a year and a half ago Mr. Spence sold to a Company his patents for making a "metal," and his going business. The price paid was £66,000 in shares, and £14,000 in cash. A correspondent sends me the balance-sheet submitted to the shareholders for the last year. From this it would appear that the total amount subscribed for by the public was £19,478. On December 31 the Company had, I gather from the balance-sheet, £5,764 in hand—it was owed £461, and it owed £3,917. It has, therefore, £2,308. The expenses during the year were £3,665, and the gross profits on sales were £330. Now, so far as I can perceive, there is nothing to be said against this Company, except the fact that it paid for a patent which events have proved is not one that has any great commercial value "Spence's metal" may be very excellent metal; but, putting aside the £66,000 on shares paid for it, nothing is more clear than that Spence was wise in his generation in converting it into pieces of the metal termed gold, stamped with the head of her Majesty. Spence received 14,000 sovereigns, and the shareholders paid Spence these sovereigns. Would they not have been wise to have adopted the plan that I am always advocating in regard to the purchase of patents, or of mining rights—viz., to make payment contingent upon a fair dividend being first paid on the cash subscribed to start the Company? Either a patent or a mine has a financial value, or it has not. The value means the power of producing profits in excess of interest upon the money expended in giving it that value. Payments, therefore, for a patent or for a mine should never take the form of either cash or of ordinary shares, but of deferred shares, which should only rank as ordinary shares after every subscriber has received back in dividends the amount of his subscription. Once let this rule be universally adopted, and the investing public will be protected. As it is, patentees and mine-owners profit whether what they sell has a real value or not. Look at the millions that were paid a year or two ago for mining rights in India. I protested then against these payments. As yet these mines have not paid one farthing in dividends. Whether they will eventually do so or not I do not pretend to know. I simply look at the fact that the vendors have pocketed large sums, and that, whether the mines do or do not eventually pay, these astute gentlemen will have made very large profits. I met a friend of mine the other day in the street. He stopped me, and suggested that we should purchase a mine. "The vendor," he said, "is a man of great experience in mining." "I have remarked," I replied, "that men of great experience in mining are more often vendors than purchasers."—*Truth.*

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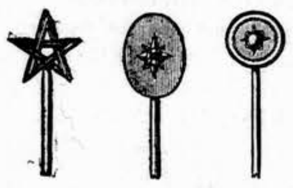

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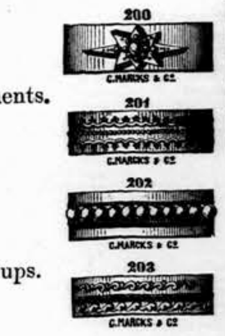
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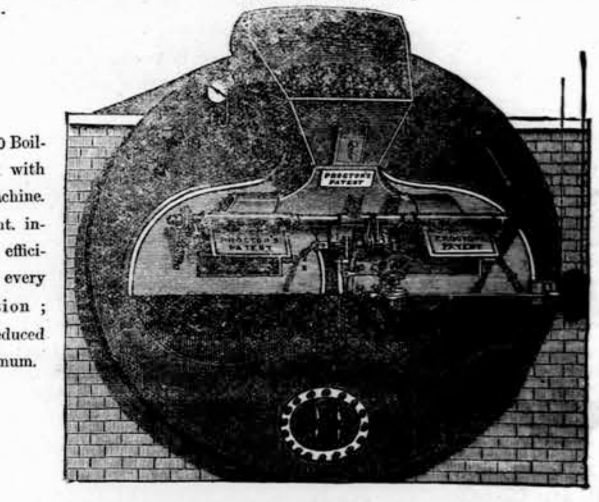

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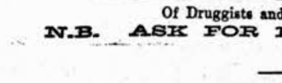

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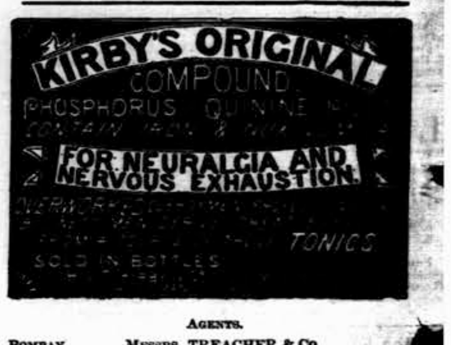

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